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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of July 25, 1958

| BILL | | HOUSE | | SENATE | | STATUS |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Reciprocal Trade | (HR 12591) | Reported 5/21/58 | Passed 6/11/58 | Reported 7/15/58 | Passed 7/22/58 | Conference |
| Defense Reorganization | (HR 12541) | Reported 5/22/58 | Passed 6/12/58 | Reported 7/17/58 | Passed 7/18/58 | To President 7/24/58 |
| Mutual Security Program | (HR 12181) | Reported 5/7/58 | Passed 5/14/58 | Reported 5/26/58 | Passed 6/6/58 | PL 477 6/30/58 |
| Mutual Security Funds | (HR 13192) | Reported 6/27/58 | Passed 7/2/58 | Hearings Completed | | |
| Military Pay Raises | (HR 11470) | Reported 3/20/58 | Passed 3/25/58 | Reported 4/25/58 | Passed 4/29/58 | PL 422 5/20/58 |
| Corporate, Excise Taxes | (HR 12695) | Reported 5/30/58 | Passed 6/5/58 | Reported 6/12/58 | Passed 6/20/58 | PL 475 6/30/58 |
| Postal Rate, Pay Increase | (HR 5836) | Reported 6/3/57 | Passed 8/13/57 | Reported 2/24/58 | Passed 2/28/58 | PL 426 5/27/58 |
| Atomic Secrets Sharing | (HR 12716) | Reported 6/5/58 | Passed 6/19/58 | Reported 6/5/58 | Passed 6/23/58 | PL 479 7/2/58 |
| Surplus Disposal | (S 3420) | Committee Bypassed | Passed 7/23/58 | Reported 3/8/58 | Passed 3/20/58 | |
| Emergency Housing | (S 3418) | Committee Bypassed | Passed 3/19/58 | Reported 3/6/58 | Passed 3/12/58 | PL 364 4/1/58 |
| Omnibus Housing | (S 4035) | Hearings Completed | | Reported 6/19/58 | Passed 7/11/58 | |
| Classified Pay Raise | (S 734) | Reported 4/28/58 | Passed 6/2/58 | Reported 7/25/57 | Passed 2/28/58 | PL 462 6/20/58 |
| Federal Scholarships | (HR 13247) | Reported 7/15/58 | | Hearings Completed | | |
| Price Supports Freeze | (SJ Res 162) | Reported 3/18/58 | Passed 3/20/58 | Reported 3/7/58 | Passed 3/13/58 | Vetoed 3/31/58 |
| Welfare Fund Disclosure | (S 2888) (HR 13507) | Approved 7/23/58 | | Reported 4/21/58 | Passed 4/28/58 | |
| Labor Law Revision | (S 3974) | Hearings Underway | | Reported 6/10/58 | Passed 6/17/58 | |
| Community Facilities | (S 3497) | Reported 6/6/58 | | Reported 3/31/58 | Passed 4/16/58 | |
| Depressed Areas | (S 3683) | Reported 7/1/58 | | Reported 4/28/58 | Passed 5/13/58 | |
| Revised Rivers, Harbors | (S 3910) | Reported 6/17/58 | Passed 6/18/58 | Reported 6/14/58 | Passed 6/17/58 | PL 500 7/3/58 |
| Small Business Administration | (HR 7963) | Reported 6/13/57 | Passed 6/25/57 | Reported 6/16/58 | Passed 7/1/58 | PL 536 7/18/58 |
| Alaska Statehood | (HR 7999) | Reported 6/25/57 | Passed 5/28/58 | Reported 8/30/57 | Passed 6/30/58 | PL 508 7/7/58 |
| Hawaii Statehood | (S 50) (HR 49) | Hearings Completed | | Reported 8/30/57 | | |
| Highway Construction | (HR 9821) | Reported 3/6/58 | Passed 3/13/58 | Reported 3/22/58 | Passed 3/28/58 | PL 381 4/16/58 |
| Space Agency | (HR 12575) | Reported 5/26/58 | Passed 6/2/58 | Reported 6/12/58 | Passed 6/16/58 | To President 7/16/58 |
| Mining Subsidies | (S 4036) | Hearings Completed | | Reported 7/3/58 | Passed 7/11/58 | |
| Unemployment Benefits | (HR 12065) | Reported 4/23/58 | Passed 5/1/58 | Reported 5/22/58 | Passed 5/28/58 | PL 441 6/4/58 |

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Publisher: Buel F. Wear.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

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RECIPROCAL TRADE

The Senate July 22 passed, by a 72-16 roll-call vote, and sent to conference a bill (HR 12591) to extend the Trade Agreements Act through June 30, 1961. The Senate Finance Committee's version was amended on a 63-27 roll call to make the bill acceptable to the Administration. The vote was taken on an amendment offered by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and co-sponsored by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) eliminating a controversial committee provision that would have required Congressional approval before a Presidential veto of Tariff Commission recommendations in escape-clause cases could take effect. (For voting see chart p. 979)

The Senate rejected by a 44-46 roll-call vote an amendment by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) that would have transferred from the Tariff Commission to the Agriculture Department authority to investigate proposed import quotas on agricultural projects. The Senate also rejected, 34-57, an amendment by Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) to permit Congress, by majority vote, to override a Presidential veto of a Tariff Commission finding. A similar House provision permitted Congress to override the President's decision by a two-thirds majority vote.

BACKGROUND -- Debate on the bill in the Senate began July 16. The Senate July 17 rejected an amendment by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) on a 4-85 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 924; for voting see chart p. 979)

The Senate Finance Committee July 15 reported HR 12591 (S Rept 1838) with major amendments to the bill the House passed June 11. (Weekly Report p. 762) The President strongly opposed the Finance Committee amendments.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference by the Senate, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 (HR 12591):
Extended until June 30, 1961, the President's authority to enter into trade agreements.

Authorized the President to negotiate reductions in U.S. tariff rates existing on July 1, 1958 by one of three methods: a total of 15 percent in stages of not more than 5 percent in any 12-month period; a total of two percentage points, with no more than one percentage point in any 12-month period; or in the case of items on which current tariffs are higher than 50 percent of value, reduction to 50 percent in three equal annual stages.

Authorized the President and the Tariff Commission to raise tariffs to a maximum of 50 percent above the rates, or specific duties converted to ad valorem rates, that were in effect July 1, 1934. (Present maximum is 50 percent above rates in effect Jan. 1, 1945.)

Shortened from nine months to six months the deadline for Tariff Commission reports in escape-clause cases.

Increased from 120 days to six months the time given the Commission to complete peril-point investigations.

Spelled out procedures and criteria to be followed by the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization and the President in considering whether imports threaten to impair the national security, retained the President's

authority to accept or reject OCDM findings, and required the President to take into account in national security considerations the possible weakening effect on the economy of excessive imports of competitive products.

Provided that the Tariff Commission, in order to minimize the number of escape-clause proceedings, ascertain the invoice price at which the foreign article is sold for export to the U.S. and the wholesale price of a like domestic article when sold in the U.S. and provided that the Commission estimate the annual amount of imports of such articles that can be imported without injury to domestic producers.

Provided that, in escape-clause and peril-point proceedings, growers of a commodity or producers of raw materials be considered as part of the industry under the Act's definition of "injured parties."

Required the Tariff Commission to investigate and report on the desirability of relating duties on imported articles and wages paid in their production to U.S. wages for production of competitive articles and explore the possibility of alternative employment for workers involved in any injured industry under escape-clause cases.

Set up a nine-member bipartisan commission to investigate the operations of the reciprocal trade program and directed it to consider in its study possible adjustment assistance for small businesses which may be injured by imports.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Require the Tariff Commission to investigate and report on the desirability of bringing about a comparable relationship between duties on imported articles and wages paid in their production contrasted to U.S. wages for production of competitive articles; July 17. Voice vote.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Eliminate a section requiring Congressional approval of a Presidential veto of a Tariff Commission finding in escape clause proceedings and a section providing that in the case of a divided vote of the Tariff Commission, its recommendations to raise tariffs and import quotas be considered its findings and in the case of a divided vote as to the remedy for the injury, the recommendation specified by the President as providing the greatest relief to a domestic industry be considered the finding of the Commission; July 22. Roll call, 63-27.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Provide that in escape clause and peril-point proceedings, growers of a commodity or producers of raw materials be considered part of the industry under the act's definition of "injured parties;" July 22. Voice.

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Give the President and the Tariff Commission authority to convert specific duties into ad valorem duties on the basis of 1934 values and increase ad valorem duties by a maximum of 50 percent of 1934 values; July 22. Voice.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Provide that the Tariff Commission, in order to minimize the number of escape-clause cases, ascertain available invoice prices at which a foreign article is sold for export to the U.S. and the wholesale price of a like domestic article when sold in the U.S. and provide that the Commission estimate the annual

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amount of imports of such articles that can be made without injury to domestic producers; July 22. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Direct the Tariff Commission, in an escape-clause case, to explore the possibility of alternative employment for workers involved in any injured industry; July 22. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Provide that the bipartisan commission set up to study the reciprocal trade program consider possible adjustment assistance for small businesses that may be injured by imports; July 22. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Make the Trade Agreements Act permanent; July 17. Roll-call vote, 4-85.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Provide that, in the event the President disapproves a Tariff Commission finding in an escape-clause case, Congress may override his decision within 60 days by a majority vote of each chamber; July 22. Roll-call, 34-57.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Provide that the Tariff Commission may be by-passed in an investigation of proposed quotas on imported agricultural products and authorize transfer of the case to the Department of Agriculture for study; July 22. Roll call, 44-46.

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Express the sense of Congress that import quotas should be imposed where necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury to domestic industry; July 22. Voice.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Permit Congress to terminate the reciprocal trade program at any time before expiration of its extension period by adoption of a concurrent resolution, (thereby excluding the possibility of a Presidential veto of such a move); July 22. Voice.

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

The House July 23 passed, by a 195-52 standing vote, and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 3420) to extend for one year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). This law authorizes the Government to sell or barter surplus farm commodities abroad and to make foreign and domestic relief donations of farm surplus.

The bill was passed under suspension of the rules which permitted no floor amendments. The Administration opposed one provision of the House bill -- directing the barter of up to \$500 million worth of farm surplus a year -- but Republican leaders in the House seemed willing to send the issue to conference rather than delay passage of the bill.

The House version of the bill differed from that passed by the Senate in: extending the law for one year, rather than two; ordering resumption of the barter program; authorizing new uses for foreign currencies received from the sale of surplus farm goods, subject to approval by the Appropriations Committee and Congress; opposing interference with normal trade patterns of friendly countries; omitting a special directive to dispose of long-staple cotton and cotton products.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate March 20 passed a two-year extension of PL 480 after accepting, by a 44-39 roll-call vote, an amendment to delete a mandatory barter provision similar to the House provision. (Weekly Report p. 369)

The Administration in 1957 tightened regulations on the barter program in order to end "the possibility that some of the barter contracts were simply replacing dollar sales with no net gain in the total volume of agricultural

exports." It opposed the Congressional directive to resume the barter program without administrative safeguards. (For background, Weekly Report p. 888)

Despite Administration urging for a simple extension of PL 480, the House Agriculture Committee included the surplus disposal program in an omnibus farm bill (HR 12954) whose commodity features were opposed by the President. The House June 26 refused to take up the omnibus bill. (Weekly Report p. 820) Authority for new PL 480 transactions expired June 30.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson July 17 said \$600 million worth of surplus deals could not be completed because of the lapse of PL 480 authority. He warned Congress that continued inaction on the matter could lead to lower price supports or acreage allotments on cotton, rice, corn and tobacco.

Meantime, President Eisenhower's July 8 trip to Canada emphasized the complaints from friendly countries on U.S. "dumping" of surplus farm goods. Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) June 24 urged the House to write a firm anti-dumping policy statement into PL 480. A modified version of his proposal was accepted.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 3420:

Extended for one year, through June 30, 1959, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Authorized sales of an additional \$1.5 billion worth of surplus commodities for foreign currencies.

Directed the barter "to the maximum extent practicable" of up to \$500 million worth of surplus commodities annually, without restrictions except where specific findings are made that a particular barter deal will replace a particular commercial sale for American dollars.

Authorized the use of foreign currencies received for surplus commodities to: acquire buildings and grounds for Government use; finance U.S. participation in trade fairs and cultural exchanges; buy and translate foreign technical books and periodicals; finance the exchange of trade and civic leaders; and assist American-sponsored schools abroad.

Made the use of foreign currencies for those purposes subject to the approval of the Appropriations Committees and Congress.

Declared it the policy of Congress to "assure that sales under this act will not unduly disrupt...normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries."

DEBATE -- July 21 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- The barter provision "is not a mandatory direction...to barter...for things we do not need.... Every argument that can be directed against barter may be directed at the entire operations under PL 480. If we are going to let other countries tell us that we cannot trade in world markets, so long as they want to trade in world markets, we will never get rid of the abundant surpluses we have."

William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- The barter provision "appears to give protection to regular U.S. dollar sales. As a practical matter, however, no such protection is afforded.... It would mean that the U.S. would have to take materials offered to it and put them into supplemental stockpiles even though they may not be suitable for any Government program."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- He sponsored in 1953 the program that in 1954 became Title I of PL 480: "It was not primarily to get rid of surpluses but to promote our foreign policy more economically." Now, "the emphasis is being shifted." He warned that grants to private and religious schools abroad would "disturb our historic separation of church and state."

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The House and the Senate July 24 adopted, by voice votes, the conference report (H Rept 2261) on HR 12541, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

Conferees accepted a defense reorganization plan more in line with Presidential requests than the version passed by the House June 12, but the bill did not meet all the specifications set down in the President's special defense message of April 3. President Eisenhower July 23 commented, following conferees' agreement to file the report, that "except in relatively minor respects, the bill adequately meets every recommendation I submitted to Congress...." The House had passed a bill that was criticized by the Administration for three major provisions. (Weekly Report p. 717, 767)

The version passed by the Senate July 18, on an 80-0 roll-call vote, came closer to the President's requests. (For voting see chart p. 980) The Senate passed HR 12541 exactly as it had been reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee, which amended the House version by giving the Secretary of Defense greater authority to delegate his new powers and providing that the military services be separately organized under the control of the Secretary of Defense. The Committee struck out a House provision that this power could be exercised only through the service secretaries. (Weekly Report p. 950)

Conferees accepted the House version of a provision, amended by the Senate, permitting a service secretary or a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to bring any issue concerning the Defense Department directly to Congress. The Senate had amended this to provide that only members of the Joint Chiefs might bring grievances directly to Congress. The President had called the House provision "legalized insubordination." (Weekly Report p. 718)

Both the House and Senate versions of the bill required the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on any proposed change in any "major combatant function." The House version, however, defined "major combatant function" as any proposal to which a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff disagreed. The Senate eliminated the latter provision and changed some requirements for Congressional disapproval of a change by permitting a majority vote of either the House or Senate to disapprove the Secretary's recommendation. The conference committee in essence accepted the Senate provisions.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee reported the bill (S Rept 1845) July 17 with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 950) The Senate passed the bill July 18, without opposition and with little debate.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (HR 12541):

Revised the policy declaration of the National Security Act of 1947 to make it clear that the three military departments are under the control of the Secretary of Defense.

Eliminated a provision of the National Security Act that the military departments be "separately administered" under their own Secretaries and instead provided that they would "function under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defense."

Directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on any proposed "substantial" transfer, reassignment, abolition or consolidation of an established function and gave the Armed Services Committee of

either chamber 30 days to consider the report and write a resolution disapproving the proposal. If the resolution were adopted within 40 days by either chamber, it would nullify the proposed transfer.

Provided that if either Committee found that the Secretary's proposal would transfer, reassign, abolish or consolidate a major combatant function assigned by law to a military service in a manner judged by the Committee to be detrimental to the national defense, the Committee must send to the floor of its chamber a simple resolution opposing the change.

Gave the President authority, without recourse to Congress, to transfer existing functions during hostilities or an "imminent threat of hostilities" until the termination of the situation.

Provided that the Secretary of Defense may consolidate any supply or service function common to more than one service into a single administering agency and that such function would not be considered a "major combatant function."

Established by law the Naval Air Force and the Marine Corps, to ensure that those services may not be reduced or abolished without Congressional consent.

Gave an Assistant Secretary of Defense authority to issue orders to a military department if the Secretary of Defense specifically delegated this authority in writing and if the orders are issued through the Secretary of the military department involved.

Required each Secretary "his civilian assistants and the military personnel in such department to cooperate fully" with personnel of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Provided that a Secretary of a military department or a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs could present to Congress "on his own initiative," after first informing the Secretary of Defense, "any recommendations relating to the Department of Defense that he may deem proper."

Required the Secretary of Defense to include in his annual report to the President and Congress itemized statements showing the savings and elimination of duplication and overlapping accomplished by the reorganization of the Department.

Provided that the President, acting through the Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, may establish for combatant missions unified or specified commands responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense.

Specified that supervision by the chiefs of individual services over the members of their services shall be consistent with the full operational command vested in unified or specified combatant commanders.

Increased the size of the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 210 to 400 officers.

Repealed a law that provided that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should have no vote.

Eliminated two Assistant Secretaries of Defense and three service assistant secretaries, effective six months after enactment of the bill.

Established a new position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering in place of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to be paid the same salary as the service secretaries, and to take office six months after enactment.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures for the transfer of officers between services with the consent of the individual in each case.

Established by law the National Guard Bureau.

WORLD LOAN AGENCY

The Senate July 23 adopted, by a 62-25 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 264) calling for prompt study by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems of a proposal to establish an International Development Assn. (IDA), as a World Bank affiliate, to make long-term, low-interest loans repayable either entirely, or in part, in local currencies. Advisory Council members are the Secretaries of State, Commerce and the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, and the Export-Import Bank president.

Passage followed rejection, on a 40-47 roll call, of an amendment by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) providing that the study include all existing international loan agencies. (For voting see chart p. 980)

BACKGROUND -- S Res 264, introduced Feb. 24 by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), was reported (S Rept 1832) July 12 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The resolution was endorsed by the State and Treasury Departments following Committee revisions clarifying the nature of the study and making loans partly repayable in local currencies. (Weekly Report p. 377)

In dissenting views, Sens. Capehart and John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said IDA would only duplicate existing loan agencies and divert funds from them.

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Capehart -- Objected to World Bank President Eugene R. Black endorsing the plan in a letter, without giving opponents a chance to cross-examine him.

Monroney -- By 1960 and U.S. will own an estimated \$5 billion in foreign currencies, some of which might be loaned through IDA. The U.S. should not become "sole banker for the world;" other countries have indicated support for IDA's principle.

SMALL BUSINESS TAXES

The House July 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 13382) to provide an estimated \$260 million in tax relief for small businesses. The bill contained a five-point tax revision program designed to encourage financing of small businesses. Passage came on a motion to suspend the rules, which barred floor amendments and required a two-thirds majority. The bill, entitled the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, was supported by the Administration. (Weekly Report p. 566)

BACKGROUND -- The House Ways and Means Committee July 16 reported HR 13382 (H Rept 2198), with minority views by Reps. Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) and Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.). The report said the \$260 million revenue loss in the bill's first full year of operation should be viewed as "tax postponements rather than tax reductions." The Committee was prevented from recommending other "worthwhile and needed" reductions, the report said, because the expected budget deficit made them "inconsistent with sound financial management."

In their separate views, Herlong and Sadlak urged reform of the entire tax-rate structure, "compressing all rates down to more moderate levels," and Curtis said there was no justification for any tax relief bill at present and that HR 13382 would "merely placate a few political consciences..." (Weekly Report p. 941)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 13382:

Permitted businesses to write off 20 percent of the cost of their depreciable equipment or machinery, whether

new or used, in the year of acquisition, with the write-off limited to an annual \$10,000, or \$20,000 on a joint return, and to property purchased after Dec. 31, 1957 (estimated \$175 million revenue loss).

Extended from two to three years the net operating loss carryback period for which businesses could claim tax refunds (estimated \$50 million revenue loss).

Provided a 10-year payment period for Federal estate taxes in closely held businesses, along with a 4 percent interest rate on the unpaid balance (estimated \$35 million revenue loss).

Authorized write-offs up to \$25,000, or \$50,000 on joint returns, on sale, at a loss, of small business stock that was issued after June 30, 1958.

Increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000 the accumulated earnings credit before taxation.

DEBATE -- July 21 -- Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- The bill was "a mirage" -- "a beautiful picture with very little substance in it."

Charles H. Brown (D Mo.) -- HR 13382 "is not a bold attack on the problem, but it is something, and something is better than nothing."

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL

The House July 23 passed by a 131-5 standing vote and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 3651) to establish within the Small Business Administration a Small Business Investment Division with authority to administer a \$250 million revolving fund to provide financial assistance to state-chartered, privately owned small business investment companies. These companies would, in turn, aid small business concerns by making available equity capital and long-term credit loans.

The House agreed to several committee amendments and an amendment by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) requiring the small business investment companies to be chartered by the states instead of by the Federal Government. One committee amendment to add three super-grade positions to the staff of the SBID was withdrawn after a point of order was raised against it by Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.).

BACKGROUND -- The House Banking and Currency Committee June 30 reported the amended bill (H Rept 2060). The Committee changed the Senate version of S 3651 to authorize appropriations by Congress, rather than loans from the Treasury, to finance the program. It also struck from the Senate version a provision setting June 30, 1961 as the deadline for SBA to make loans to state development companies.

PROVISIONS -- For Senate version, see Weekly Report p. 760; for House Committee version, p. 840.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- Require that small business investment companies be chartered under state laws rather than by the Federal Government. July 23. Standing vote, 105-44.

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Halleck -- According to a study of the statutes of the 48 states made by the American Bar Foundation for the American Bar Association it was found that these investment corporations could be organized by the states themselves.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Declined to offer his amendments to S 3651 because adoption of the Halleck amendment changed the measure so that "we now have... (a bill) that will do nothing of any consequence for small business."

SCIENCE AND SPACE COMMITTEES

The House July 21 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 580) establishing a 25-member permanent House Committee on Science and Astronautics. It was given jurisdiction over legislation pertaining to outer space, astronautics and Federal scientific agencies. Jurisdiction over the latter was removed from the House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Armed Services. The new Committee will continue the work started by the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration which is due to expire Jan. 3, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 298)

BACKGROUND -- The House Rules Committee May 29 reported the resolution (H Rept 1837) which had been submitted May 27 by Carl Albert (D Okla.). In the report, the Committee said that mankind had "reached that stage in the development of science...where governments must, as a matter of survival, give new emphasis and attention to basic research." The report continued: "Our Government is now engaged in considerable research effort in many fields of pure science...(and) these efforts (should) be studied...from a legislative angle...." The Committee will have jurisdiction over the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration which received final Congressional approval July 16. (Weekly Report p. 923)

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the House, H Res 580: Established a 25-member standing committee to be known as the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Gave the Committee jurisdiction over legislation relating to: astronautical research and development; outer space, including exploration and control; the National Science Foundation and science scholarships; scientific research and development; Bureau of Standards; the National Aeronautics and Space Council; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

DEBATE -- July 21 -- Richard Bolling (D Mo.) -- A standing committee having across-the-board jurisdiction in the field of outer space can best provide for coordination in this area and prevent duplication of effort.

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Establishment of the new Committee would be "a recognition on the part of the House of the importance of basic research and development in the world of today and tomorrow."

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- The Committee "may well be the means of keeping the U.S. out front in the race for space supremacy."

SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate July 24 adopted by voice vote an amended resolution (S Res 327) establishing a 15-member permanent Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Its jurisdiction includes matters relating to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other aeronautical and space activities, except those primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations. However, it was given jurisdiction to survey and review, and to prepare studies and reports upon, aeronautical and space activities of all U.S. agencies including the military. The amended resolution was reported (S Rept 1925) July 23 by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

The presently established, 13-member Senate Special Space and Astronautics Committee's expiration date is Jan. 31, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 209)

AEC CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The House and Senate July 22, by voice votes, approved a conference report on a bill (HR 13121 -- H Rept 2236) authorizing \$386,679,000 for construction by the Atomic Energy Commission. Each chamber previously had approved the authorization total and the only differences between the two versions were two minor Senate amendments on which the conferees compromised.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 923.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House July 22 passed a supplemental appropriation bill (HR 13450) providing the AEC with \$2,605,401,000 for fiscal 1959. (See p. 960)

UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE

The Senate July 23 adopted, by voice vote, a resolution (S Con Res 109) expressing the sense of Congress that the United Nations should set up a permanent police force similar to the UN Emergency Force created in 1956 to serve in the Middle East. The resolution said the force should not have members from the Big Five permanent members of the UN Security Council. A subsequent motion by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to reconsider adoption of the measure prevented it from moving over to the House.

BACKGROUND -- S Con Res 109, introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), was reported (S Rept 1884) July 22 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

FARM PROGRAM

The Senate July 23 began debate on a bill (S 4071) setting new price support formulas for several crops.

On July 24 it agreed, by a 67-9 roll-call vote, to an amendment extending the Wool Act of 1954 for four more years. The Wool Act authorized incentive payments to wool producers in order to increase domestic production of the commodity. The payments, which averaged 106 percent of parity for the past two years, were financed from import duties on foreign-produced wool.

The new provision authorized use of appropriated funds to pay wool producers up to 85 percent of parity, if the funds from the import duties were insufficient. (For voting see chart p. 980)

BACKGROUND -- The farm support bill was reported (S Rept 1766) June 28 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (Weekly Report p. 838)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Extend the Wool Act of 1954 from March 31, 1959, to March 31, 1963, and authorize use of appropriated funds to provide incentive payments up to 85 percent of parity, if funds from tariff receipts are insufficient; July 24. Roll call, 67-9.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Require that at least one-third of the wool producers vote in the referendum on deductions from payments to finance industry promotions, for the result to be considered valid; July 24. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 24 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "For the past four years we have spent over \$180 million in subsidy payments to the producers of wool.... While there may be over 250,000 wool producers in America... only 2.25 percent of this number received 44 percent of the total (payments)."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The House July 22 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 13450) providing \$3,131,844,797 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations for various Government departments. The total was \$94,470,643 less than President Eisenhower requested. The largest single item allocated \$2,605,401,000 to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Other items included: \$275 million for the soil bank program; \$50 million for construction of an additional airport for Washington, D.C.; \$11,735,000 for air safety programs; and \$20,600,000 for grants to the states for unemployment compensation payments. The latter increased to \$325,600,000 total fiscal 1959 appropriations for state unemployment payments. (For action on the regular fiscal 1959 appropriation bill, see p. 961)

An adopted committee amendment added \$750,000 for the Capitol's power plant.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee July 18 reported HR 13450 (H Rept 2221) with a total recommendation of \$3,131,094,797. This was \$95,220,643 under the total Administration request but included several specific appropriations greater than Administration estimates. Although the Atomic Energy Commission's total allotment was \$16,599,000 below the amount requested, the funds provided for plant acquisition and construction came to \$25,429,000 above the Administration request. AEC funds also included \$45 million for beginning construction of a plutonium reactor -- a project opposed by the President. (Weekly Report p. 923)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 13450, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1959, appropriated:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Agriculture | \$ 278,750,000 |
| Commerce | 81,932,500 |
| Defense | 9,000,000 |
| Foreign operations | 3,350,000 |
| Independent offices | 23,127,500 |
| Interior | 16,042,800 |
| Labor - HEW | 95,042,000 |
| Legislative | 1,012,800 |
| Atomic Energy Commission | 2,605,401,000 |
| State, Justice | 8,012,302 |
| Treasury, Post Office | 1,650,000 |
| Claims and judgments | 8,523,895 |

TOTAL \$3,131,844,797

HR 13450 also:

Made available until expended the unobligated balance of fiscal 1957 and 1958 appropriations for the emergency agricultural conservation program service.

Increased limitation from \$13 million to \$17.5 million for administrative expenses under the Soil Bank acreage reserve program.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) -- Provide \$130,000 for preliminary planning for construction of Trinidad Dam on the Purgatory River, Colo.; July 22. Voice vote.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete section providing \$10 million to complete construction of the Inter-American Highway; July 22. Voice.

Gross -- Reduce the per diem pay from \$75 to \$50 for certain administrative employees of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; July 22. Voice.

Gross -- Delete \$9,000 for Export-Import entertainment allowances; July 22. Voice.

Gross -- Delete \$262,800 increase for stationery allowance for Representatives (as authorized in HRes 628, adopted July 10 by the House); July 22. Voice.

BOATING REGULATION

The House July 18 passed, by a 181-29 standing vote, a bill (HR 11078) to encourage the states to register and number motorboats in the interests of safety. A motion by Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions that it prohibit fees on boat registrations was rejected by voice vote. Numerous amendments, including a major committee amendment limiting the numbering requirement to boats with motors of more than 7½ horsepower, were adopted.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11078, the outgrowth of hearings that began in 1956, was supported by the Coast Guard, boating organizations and state officials. The bill originally was reported by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee April 15, 1958 (H Rept 1603), was cleared by the House Rules Committee June 12 after an earlier, unfavorable vote was reversed (Weekly Report p. 807), was recommitment June 25 because of technical errors and re-reported with amendments (H Rept 2039) June 26.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 723.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- Permit the states to require operators of numbered boats to obtain safety certificates; July 18. Voice vote.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Define boat owner as one who "claims lawful possession" of the boat he registers; July 18. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Require numbering of boats with more than 10, instead of 7½, horsepower; July 18. Standing, 39-60.

Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) -- Permit the states to require boat operators to pass safety tests administered by the Coast Guard, its Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadron or the Sea Scouts; July 18. Voice.

Sikes -- Prevent Coast Guard regulations to carry out the act from taking effect if disapproved by a resolution of the House or Senate; July 18. Voice.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- Delete provision that the Coast Guard must not approve a state numbering system that does not fully comply with the bill's standards; July 18. Standing, 45-73.

Wainwright -- Delete provision for payment of a numbering fee and authorize numbering of unmotorized boats; July 18. Voice.

Wainwright -- Make numbering certificates permanent, instead of for 3 years; July 18. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 18 -- Tollefson -- The bill will "encourage the states to adopt uniform boat operation laws."

Wainwright -- "This legislation is being pushed through under the guise of being a safety bill (which) it is not."

Sikes -- "There will be more disgusted, disgruntled, mad Americans under this bill" than Congress ever before created "by a so-called minor bill."

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), floor manager -- "There has been more misinformation disseminated about this bill than one would think possible."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said it would consider HR 11078 in executive session July 29.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

Congress July 18 completed action on an amended fiscal 1959 appropriation bill (HR 11645) providing \$3,142,606,981 for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. The total was \$169 million more than the President requested, \$174,651,400 more than the House voted March 27, and \$62,775,600 less than the Senate approved June 20. Both the House and Senate approved by voice votes a conference report (H Rept 2220) on the bill, appropriating \$388,-741,700 for the Labor Department, \$2,735,815,281 for HEW, and \$18,050,000 for related agencies. (Weekly Report p. 816)

BACKGROUND -- Conferees, in their July 17 report, agreed to a \$294,383,000 appropriation for the National Institutes of Health which was a \$75 million increase over House-voted funds, and a \$26,194,000 decrease from Senate-approved funds. The conference report said the increase was approved "with the distinct understanding" that "there should be no reduction in the high standards for determining the acceptability of research projects" financed from the appropriations and that there should be no fund diversion for any purpose not in the budget or not specifically provided for by Congress. Conferees also agreed on a \$65 million increase over House-voted funds for hospital construction.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 11645 appropriated:

LABOR

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Office of the Secretary | \$ 1,478,000 |
| Office of the Solicitor | 2,321,000 |
| Bureau of Labor Standards | 1,004,000 |
| Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights | 542,000 |
| Bureau of Apprenticeship | 3,700,000 |
| Bureau of Employment Security | |
| Salaries and expenses | 6,219,000 |
| Grants to states | 305,000,000 |
| Veterans' unemployment compensation | 19,000,000 |
| Federal employees' unemployment compensation | 27,800,000 |
| Mexican farm-labor program | 480,600 |
| Bureau of Employees' Compensation | 2,810,600 |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | 7,424,500 |
| Women's Bureau | 462,000 |
| Wage and Hour Division | 10,500,000 |
| Subtotal | \$ 388,741,700 |

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| American Printing House for the Blind | \$ 400,000 |
| Food and Drug Administration | 9,800,000 |
| Freedmen's Hospital | 2,975,000 |
| Gallaudet College | 938,000 |
| Howard University | 4,239,700 |
| Office of Education | |
| Vocational education | 33,750,081 |
| A&M colleges | 2,501,500 |
| Grants for library services | 6,000,000 |
| School construction | 800,000 |
| Salaries and expenses | 7,850,000 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Office of Vocational Rehabilitation | \$ 57,800,000 |
| Public Health Service | |
| General assistance to states | 22,889,000 |
| Grants to Alaska | 8,665,000 |
| Diseases | 20,086,000 |
| Sanitary engineering | 12,815,000 |
| Grants for waste treatment construction | 45,000,000 |
| Hospital construction, grants and expenses | 187,800,000 |
| Hospitals, foreign quarantine service | 52,562,000 |
| Indian health activities | 44,597,000 |
| National Institutes of Health | 294,383,000 |
| Construction, research facilities and office building | 43,325,000 |
| National Library of Medicine | 8,365,000 |
| Salaries and expenses | 5,260,000 |
| St. Elizabeths Hospital | 3,366,000 |
| Social Security Administration | 1,808,380,000 |
| Children's Bureau | 45,650,000 |
| Various offices | 4,986,000 |
| Surplus property utilization | 632,000 |

Subtotal \$2,735,815,281

RELATED AGENCIES

| | |
|--|---------------|
| National Labor Relations Board | \$ 13,100,000 |
| National Mediation Board | 1,295,000 |
| Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service | 3,650,000 |
| Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin | 5,000 |
| Subtotal | \$ 18,050,000 |

TOTAL \$3,142,606,981

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 21 -- President Eisenhower nominated Bertha S. Adkins, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, to be Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, succeeding John Alanson Perkins, who resigned March 1.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The Senate July 21 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 12628) extending for five years the program of Federal grants for hospital construction under the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act. The Senate also passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (HR 12694) amending the Hill-Burton Act to authorize loans to religious groups that will not accept Federal grants.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 17 reported HR 12628 (S Rept 1847) and HR 12694 (S Rept 1846). The Committee amended HR 12628 to extend the program for a five-year period, instead of the three-year period voted by the House June 26. The Committee said a five-year extension was recommended by the American Hospital Assn. and the Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers. (Weekly Report p. 941)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 853.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETS IN RIO

The Middle East situation, although not on the formal agenda, is expected to dominate the 47th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, meeting July 24-Aug. 1 in Rio de Janeiro. The United States delegation, headed by Rep. Henry O. Talle (R Iowa), will have its hands full in meeting the critical remarks expected from Soviet and other delegations.

Although the 69-year-old organization of legislators from the various nations possesses no powers whatsoever, it is widely accepted as a useful channel for the exchange of ideas and, at times, an important forum for crystalizing opinion on critical world issues. As at Bangkok in 1956, when the legislators met in the wake of the Suez crisis and during the Hungarian revolt, the Rio meeting comes in the midst of high international tension over U.S. and British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan.

Background

The Interparliamentary Union was founded in Paris in 1889, largely through the efforts of Britain's Sir William Cremer and France's Frederic Passy, with the encouragement of President Grover Cleveland. Credited with initiating the First and Second Hague Conferences, the Union has grown steadily in membership and now includes 54 nations. It is a Class A non-governmental organization in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Each of IPU's national groups is allotted at least eight votes, with additional votes allocated on the basis of population and the number of legislators in the national parliament. The Soviet Union holds the largest number of votes (22), followed by the U.S. (21), India (20), and Japan (19). All Members of the U.S. Congress are ex-officio members of the Union. However, the delegation to the annual conference usually consists of about 20 Senators and Representatives selected by the President of the American group, who since 1955 has been Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.). This year, the Senate has stipulated that its presiding officer (the Vice President) shall select Senate members of the delegation.

Several Senators expecting to go to Rio have bowed out because of the adjournment rush and the Middle East crisis. Tentatively, the delegation includes Reps. Talle, Hale Boggs (D La.), Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), W.R. Poage (D Texas), Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), and Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.), J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.), John D. Hoblitzell (R W.Va.), and A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.). Ex-Senator Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), who preceded Reed as President of the American group, is also scheduled to attend. Funds for the delegation's expenses, along with an annual contribution of \$18,000 to the IPU, come from the Department of State's appropriation.

Program in Rio

Following two days of general debate, the Rio Conference is scheduled to debate six draft resolutions, in the following vein:

- On foreign investment -- "Multilateral financing of long-term development projects of underdeveloped nations is to be recommended over such financing on a bilateral basis."

- On atomic weapons and tests -- An urgent aim of disarmament negotiations "should be to secure without delay the cessation, under proper international control, of nuclear weapons tests."

- On an international police force -- Governments should "take all possible steps to establish an International Police Force on a permanent basis."

- On cultural exchanges -- Favors increased exchanges "to facilitate the establishment of favorable conditions for peace and for durable friendship" between nations.

- On freedom of the press -- Condemns "the use of false news which would by its very nature encourage hatred and provoke war, or would lead to the use of nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes."

- On colonies -- Urges legislation to assist "the building-up of truly democratic assemblies in non-self-governing territories."

Although ostensibly free to express their own views, members of most delegations, including the American, tend to present a united front reflecting the official positions of their governments. The U.S. delegation, for example, receives a thorough briefing from State Department officials prior to each conference.

The Rio meeting may involve a slight departure from this tradition in that Sen. Monroney expects to use the occasion to promote his proposal for an International Development Authority (a popular concept among smaller nations anxious to avoid the political commitments involved in seeking loans from the United States or the Soviet Union), although the State Department has been cool to the idea. When basic policy issues are involved, however, as in the Soviet attempts in Helsinki in 1955 and in Bangkok in 1956 to seat the Chinese Communists, the U.S. delegates are united in upholding national policy as formulated by the Executive Branch.

Sen. Monroney and Rep. Boggs, who has attended most of the IPU's annual conferences since 1948, are among those who believe in the importance of full and continuing U.S. participation in IPU. Other observers, including staff assistants to the U.S. delegation, are less enthusiastic, considering the annual hegira to some world capital (Washington in 1953) a cross between a cultural exchange and an outright junket. Whether the 1958 meeting in Rio proves to be anything more remains to be seen. But a real clash between the legislators of the multi-party and single-party nations is in the offing: IPU's 1959 conference is scheduled to meet, for the first time, behind the Iron Curtain, in Warsaw, Poland.

OKLAHOMA RUNOFF RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 893)

Rep. Toby Morris (D) apparently defeated ex-Rep. Victor Wickersham (D 1941-47, 1949-57) in the July 22 runoff for the 6th District Democratic House nomination. Complete, unofficial returns from all 645 precincts in the western Oklahoma district gave Morris a 52-vote lead over Wickersham, 45,474 to 45,422. The result conceivably could be overturned in the official canvass of votes.

In the first primary, July 1, Morris led Wickersham, 34,169 to 33,655. A runoff was required because three other candidates in the field divided 17,679 votes, so Morris did not receive a majority of all votes.

In the only other House contest in the runoff, Herbert Wm. Wright Jr. (D) of Tulsa defeated William R. Peterson (D) for the Democratic nomination in the 1st District (Tulsa and vicinity). The unofficial tally was 39,755 to 34,287. Wright will face Rep. Page Belcher (R) in November.

The Democratic gubernatorial nomination, tantamount to election, went to Tulsa County Prosecutor J. Howard Edmondson (D). Edmondson, the brother of 2nd District Rep. Ed Edmondson (D), defeated W.P. Bill Atkinson (D), wealthy builder, 362,877 to 159,171. Edmondson led Atkinson by only 742 votes in the first primary. He is opposed by Republican Phil Ferguson, who was a Democratic Representative from 1935 to 1941, in the general election, but Oklahoma never has elected a Republican Governor.

The 522,048 votes cast in the runoff set a record for second primaries in the state.

The indicated lineup of candidates for the November general election:

| Governor | Democrats | Republicans |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | J. Howard Edmondson | Phil Ferguson |
| Districts | | |
| 1 | Herbert Wm. Wright Jr. | *Page Belcher |
| 2 | *Ed Edmondson | Milo Ritter |
| 3 | *Carl Albert | Chapin Wallace |
| 4 | *Tom Steed | Rolla C. Calkin |
| 5 | *John Jarman | Hobart H. Hobbs |
| 6 | *Toby Morris | V.D. Firestone |

*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 182)

LATHAM RETIRES

Rep. Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.), 49, a Member of the House since 1945, July 10 announced he would not seek reelection in the 4th District (Queens). Latham is a member of the House Rules Committee. He is reported in line for a judgeship. (For previously announced retirements, see Weekly Report p. 619, 667, 710 and 742)

SOUTH DAKOTA CANDIDATES

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 739)

The South Dakota Democratic convention July 21 chose J.T. McCullen, Rapid City businessman, as the party nominee for the 2nd District (western) House seat. None of the six candidates for the nomination received the

required 35 percent of the total vote in the June 3 primary, so the convention chose between the two top men, McCullen and Herb Thomas of Fort Pierre.

The final lineup of candidates for November:

| | Democrats | Republicans |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| Governor | Ralph Herseth | Phil Saunders |
| Districts | | |
| 1 | *George S. McGovern | Joe Foss |
| 2 | J.T. McCullen | *E.Y. Berry |

*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 183)

State Roundup

ALASKA -- Gov. Mike Stepovich (R) July 16 set Aug. 26 as the date for the territorial referendum on the acceptance of statehood. The primary election for candidates for Senator, Governor and Representative-At-Large also will be held Aug. 26. Filing deadline for those offices was set for July 28. The general election in Alaska will be held Nov. 25.

KENTUCKY -- Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) July 21 announced he would not be a candidate for Governor in 1959.

NEW YORK -- State Sen. Walter J. Mahoney (R) of Buffalo July 18 entered the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Other candidates are Nelson Rockefeller, Leonard W. Hall and Paul Williams.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D) July 19 resigned as the state's Democratic National Committeeman. John D. Larkins Jr., chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee, is expected to succeed him.

Political Briefs

● **GOP OUTLOOK** -- Chairman Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee July 17 predicted Republicans would win 234 House seats in November to regain control of that chamber. In 1956, 201 Republican Representatives were elected.

● **CONVENTION BID** -- A Florida delegation led by Gov. Leroy Collins (D) July 17 urged the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties to select Miami Beach as the site of the 1960 nomination conventions.

● **LABOR IN POLITICS** -- The staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee July 16 issued a 200-page report on "Labor Bosses -- America's Third Party," which said union leaders practically control the Democratic party and aim "to eliminate it, along with the Republican party, as a decisive force in American politics."

MAINE ELECTION TO TEST GOLDFINE IMPACT

The political impact of the investigation of Bernard Goldfine will receive its first test in the Sept. 8 Maine general election. Not only is the Maine election the first in the Nation, but a principal in the major contest, Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), is personally involved in the Goldfine case. Payne is running for reelection and is opposed by Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D).

During the course of the investigation by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, Payne reported that:

- He had received a vicuna coat from Goldfine, whom he described as a long-time personal friend who "never asked me for a single thing." (Weekly Report p. 788)
- He arranged in early 1956 for a Goldfine attorney to obtain Securities and Exchange Commission information on the status of a pending case, but said his action was "nothing more than an ordinary request I make on behalf of loads of people."
- Goldfine had paid hotel bills for Payne and his wife in Boston and Plymouth, Mass. Payne said his family had known the Goldfines for "some 25 years" and "each time I tried to pay the bill and was informed it had been taken care of." The Subcommittee said Payne's bills paid by Goldfine totaled \$674.86. (Weekly Report p. 788, 948)
- Goldfine loaned him \$3,500 in 1952 toward a down-payment on his house, he signed a note for the loan, made no payments on it but expected to repay it when he sold the home or before. (Weekly Report p. 948)

Reaction in Maine

The effect of all this on Maine voters is hard to determine. The Goldfine investigation has been Page 1 news in Maine newspapers, as it has been across the country. A check on four of the state's leading papers showed the stories on Payne's hotel bills and home loan generally rated separate Page 1 treatment. One of the four ran the hotel bills story on Page 10, and two of the four carried no news at all on the home loan.

None of the four newspapers commented editorially on Payne's relations with Goldfine, and Maine sources told CQ other state papers had followed the same policy. Two of the four papers editorially had urged the dismissal of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams for his activities on Goldfine's behalf. A third paper said the investigation left it with "a sense of inconclusiveness."

No Political Comment

With six weeks remaining before the election, there was no indication either party in Maine intended to make a public issue of Payne's relations with Goldfine. Muskie, Payne's opponent, has not referred to the matter, even obliquely, nor has any other Democratic candidate or official.

State Democratic Chairman Alton A. Lessard July 22 told CQ in a telephone interview: "It is our policy not to say anything about it. The newspapers up here have

reported the facts, and I don't think we have to do anything to keep the issue alive. People up here don't like personal attacks by one party on the opposition candidates. They would rather see the party outline a positive program.

"Therefore, I'd say right now we don't intend to make an issue of it. Later on, if someone else wants to raise the issue, we'll be glad to discuss it, of course."

On the Republican side, Payne himself has made no reference to the matter aside from his original statements to the press, declaring what Goldfine had done for him. Nor has any other Republican in Maine felt called upon to defend Payne's actions. Republican State Chairman B. Frederick Ayer July 23 told CQ, "I'd say flatly it has not become an issue in the campaign."

Public Discussion

Nonetheless, leaders of both parties in Maine report that the investigation's disclosures have stirred public discussion.

Lessard, the Democratic chairman, said: "There's no doubt people are discussing it. I've heard some dyed-in-the-wool Republicans say, 'There is nothing wrong with that. We'd like to get some ourselves.' In other words, they're trying to pass it off as unimportant. But the average person is wondering, what did Payne do for this? They figure there's something sinister about it. These sums that you're talking about look like a lot of money to us Maine people. No one can believe they were just friendly gifts."

Ayer, the Republican chairman, said: "It's too early to tell what the public reaction will be. Naturally, these stories have created some conversation. But Fred Payne is so popular and so well known to people up in Maine that his own reputation and character offset whatever damaging gossip there may be. Nobody has said or implied in any way that these gifts were a payment for anything Payne did, and if they do make such a statement I'm certain the people will realize it is just an attempt to smear the man. This Goldfine thing, if it's properly handled, will not be detrimental. When I say properly handled, I mean telling the truth and the whole truth, and I'm certain that's exactly what Payne has done."

Effect on Outcome

Neither Democrats nor Republicans believe the Goldfine matter has decisively affected the Senate race. Lessard said: "I think it will be a factor in the outcome, sure, but I wouldn't say it has shifted the odds at all. Muskie was ahead of Payne before any of this broke, and he's going to stay ahead."

Ayer said Payne has the edge in the election and his advantage is not disturbed by the Goldfine investigation. "National and international issues," he said, "are less important to Maine voters than the candidate himself and the local issues. I think the economic position of our state -- and the steps taken to improve it -- will be more important in the outcome than anything else."

CED INFLATION STUDY

The Committee for Economic Development July 23 released a study, "Defense Against Inflation, Policies for Price Stability in a Growing Economy," in which it recommended three major actions to combat long-range inflation. The study said the actions should be the joint responsibility of business, labor and Government. The CED recommended that "the Government's objective should be to use its tax expenditure, monetary and debt management policies in combination, to keep the long-term growth of demand equal to but not exceeding the growth of (the) country's capacity to produce."

The Committee also urged the United States to "rely on the forces of competition and on the voluntary exercise of restraint in price and wage policies by business and labor" to prevent prices from rising when the Government succeeded in keeping demand within the prescribed bounds. It said that if the existing competitive forces did not suffice to accomplish these goals, then "we shall have to seek measures to strengthen competition, pursued without favor in business markets as well as labor markets."

PRESS SCORED ON TRADE BILL

Chairman O.R. Strackbein of the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy July 22 charged the Nation's metropolitan press with "sully[ing] freedom of the press" in its coverage of the Congressional battle over a bill (HR 12591) to extend the Trade Agreements Act. (Weekly Report p. 955)

Strackbein said the metropolitan newspapers had withheld "almost completely from the public facts and reasoning that support the opposition to the bill." He said it had "accepted and disseminated" exaggerated estimates from public figures and other spokesmen who favored the program's extension. He charged that the press had "presented to the American people a profoundly false image, a distortion and blurring of reality."

EDUCATION BILL STANDS

The National Education Assn. July 14 said a bill (HR 13247) to provide Federal money for college scholarships, student loans and foreign language teaching had "only fair" chances of being passed by the House. (Weekly Report p. 875). NEA said President Eisenhower's "grudging support" of the bill as reported by the House Education and Labor Committee was comparable with his attitude toward the school construction aid bill which failed of House passage by five votes in 1957. (1957 Almanac p. 588)

Dr. John R. Miles, education department manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., July 18 opposed the measure, said the amount it authorized (\$137 million) was "almost trivial and certainly not worth the risk of Federal interference and control in education." The American Parents Committee Inc. July 15 urged its members to write their Congressmen urging them to "work for passage" of HR 13247. It said that while the bill did not provide all the assistance needed, it would "help overcome some of the serious inadequacies" in education.

NAACP CONVENTION

In resolutions adopted at its 49th annual convention at Cleveland, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People July 13 urged (Weekly Report p. 942):

- President Eisenhower to "travel through the Southern states...and speak out against...(terroristic) actions on the part of the White Citizens Councils and similar groups," and to "speak and continuously to use his influence to safeguard the right of the NAACP, as an organization, to operate."

- Congress to restore Part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, to enable the Attorney General, on his own initiative, to intervene in school desegregation and other civil rights cases.

- The Justice Department to "stop dragging its feet in enforcing" the 1957 Civil Rights Act and to begin an "effective program of applying the new civil rights law" so that all qualified citizens may vote without fear of reprisal.

- Enactment of a bill to make it a Federal crime to transport explosives to be used in violation of state and Federal law.

- Congress to withhold Federal funds from segregated schools.

- Congress to defeat a bill (S 2646) to curb the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (Weekly Report p. 926)

- The President to issue a directive "forbidding racial or religious discrimination and segregation in all housing which uses any kind of Government assistance."

Pressure Points

- AMERICAN THRIFT ASSEMBLY -- The Assembly urged its member groups to support a bill (HR 10), the so-called Jenkins-Keogh bill, to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on funds placed into a retirement fund. It asked the groups to contact their members requesting them to write or wire their Congressmen in favor of passage of the bill. (Weekly Report p. 976)

- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, NATIONAL CATHOLIC RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE, SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA -- Thirty-four religious leaders, in a July 16 open letter to Congress, urged restoration of the cuts in Mutual Security appropriations made by the House when it passed the bill July 2. (Weekly Report p. 852) The letter said the leaders were "particularly concerned with the drastic reductions made in the funds for economic development of the new and emerging nations of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America."

- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES -- President Vaux Owen July 16 released a statement endorsing the President's July 15 message to Congress requesting the establishment of a Joint Commission on the Civilian Employees Compensation Policy of the Federal Government. (Weekly Report p. 934) Owen said the message recognized "the vital national importance of the whole problem of equitable compensation for (Federal) employees."

MIDEAST CRISIS

The focus of the Mideast crisis shifted from the military to the diplomatic arena as the United Nations Security Council debated proposals for withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon and Western leaders considered a Russian bid for an emergency summit meeting. (Weekly Report p. 930)

Russia July 22 cast its 85th Security Council veto to defeat a compromise Japanese resolution calling for expansion of the UN observation group in Lebanon to make possible withdrawal of U.S. forces there. Immediately after the vote UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announced he would go ahead anyway with steps to expand the observer team. The Security Council adjourned indefinitely.

Earlier the council had rejected Soviet amendments to the Japanese resolution that would have condemned the U.S. for intervening in the affairs of Lebanon and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces. Russia July 18 vetoed a U.S. proposal to send UN forces to Lebanon; the same day the council voted down a Soviet resolution demanding the withdrawal of British and U.S. forces from Jordan and Lebanon and a Swedish resolution calling for suspension of the UN group in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Britain, France and the U.S. considered Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's July 19 note calling for an emergency summit meeting at Geneva July 22. Khrushchev proposed that the Western Big Three, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Hammarskjöld participate with him in the meeting. The U.S. and Britain finally agreed to propose a heads-of-government meeting within the Security Council, and Mr. Eisenhower July 22 told Khrushchev that "if such a meeting were genuinely desired, the United States would join in following that orderly procedure." (For text of President's reply to Khrushchev see p. 967)

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

Vice President Richard M. Nixon July 14 told a Hawaii delegation to "keep the heat on" in their pleas for Congressional action this year on the Hawaiian statehood bill (HR 49). There was no question about solid Administration support, Nixon said, and he suggested that the delegates "should press enough now that you get commitments for next year." (Weekly Report p. 928)

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) July 21 sent to Senate leaders a statement urging immediate action on Hawaii. The statement was signed by 26 Senators -- 24 Republicans and Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.) and William Proxmire (Wis.)

Statehood for Hawaii in 1959 was forecast July 16 by Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and July 18 by Democratic members of a statehood delegation. Ex-Gov. Oren E. Long and Robert G. Dodge, legal advisor to the territorial senate, said House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) told them "the legislative situation makes it foolish to believe the Hawaii statehood bill can be pushed through both houses of Congress this year."

NO MAN'S LAND CASES

The National Labor Relations Board July 22 announced that beginning Sept. 1 it would handle several categories of no man's land labor disputes (cases which the states are forbidden to handle but which the board, for administrative convenience, declines to handle). The NLRB said it would raise its caseload by reducing the minimum size of businesses whose disputes would be taken under jurisdiction. During Senate debate on S 3974, a labor bill passed June 17, the no man's land problem was the source of several amendments to permit states to assume jurisdiction when the NLRB declined it; all were defeated. (Weekly Report p. 772)

PENSION BAN UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The United States Court of Claims in Washington, D.C., July 16, in a 4-1 decision, declared unconstitutional a 1954 act of Congress that denied Government annuity payments to Federal employees who were convicted of felonies or who invoked the Fifth Amendment in certain cases. The court said the act "inflicts punishment without a judicial trial" and that this is a "bill of attainder" forbidden by the Constitution. The law was enacted in an attempt to avoid retirement payments to Alger Hiss, former State Department official who was convicted of perjury in 1950. (1954 Almanac p. 340)

BUDGET DEFICIT

The Government July 21 reported a \$2.8 billion budget deficit at the end of fiscal 1958, compared to Administration January estimates of a \$400 million deficit. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson and Budget Director Maurice H. Stans, in a joint statement based on preliminary reports still subject to revision, reported 1958 expenses of \$71,896,545,201, and receipts totaling \$69,083,156,540. (Weekly Report p. 49)

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Charles C. Finucane of Washington, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; July 11.

Leo A. Hoegh of Iowa, a Republican, as Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization; July 11.

John S. Patterson of Maryland, a Republican, as Deputy Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization; July 11.

Lewis E. Berry Jr. of Michigan, a Republican, as an Assistant Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization; July 11.

Arnold R. Jones of Kansas, a Republican, as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors; July 15.

Dr. Frank R. Welch of Kentucky, a Democrat, as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors; July 15.

EISENHOWER REPLY TO KHRUSHCHEV SUMMIT BID

The White House July 22 made public the following letter from President Eisenhower to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in reply to Khrushchev's July 19 proposal for an emergency summit conference (Weekly Report p. 966):

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have received your communication of July 19. May I assure you that the establishment and maintenance of a just peace is the dominant influence in American policy. I cannot agree that the United States has acted in Lebanon in a manner calculated to disturb the peace. Rather it is motivated by the purpose of helping stop acts of violence, fomented from without, designed to destroy the genuine independence and integrity of that small nation. Such a process, if unchecked, would have grave implications for all small nations everywhere. The manner in which you have chosen to express yourself is hardly calculated to promote the atmosphere of calm reasonableness which, you correctly say, should replace the presently overheated atmosphere. I am not aware of any factual basis for your extravagantly expressed fear of the danger of general war.

What has happened in regard to Lebanon is this: On Monday, July 14, the lawful government of Iraq was violently overthrown. On the same day a comparable plot against the kingdom of Jordan was discovered and barely thwarted. The government of Lebanon, which had already for some months been subjected to indirect aggression from without, appealed to the United States for instant assistance. In the light of the developments in neighboring Iraq and Jordan, it felt that nothing less than immediate help would make it possible to preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. The United States responded to this appeal. We knew that the plea was based upon solid facts that showed that Lebanon was gravely menaced. Surely, it is not "aggression" thus to help a small nation maintain its independence.

You speak of "armed conflict in the Near or Middle East." There has been the bloody coup in Iraq, the plot to assassinate those who compose the government of Jordan, and the civil strife in Lebanon fomented from without. Otherwise, I know of no "armed conflict." Unless those of aggressive disposition are far gone in folly, they would not start war because Lebanon, with a population of about 1½ million, is helped to maintain its integrity and independence. The real danger of war would come if one small nation after another were to be engulfed by expansionist and aggressive forces supported by the Soviet Union.

We do not want to see a repetition of the progressive destruction of the independence of small nations which occurred during the 1930s and which led to the Second World War. To be acquiescent in aggression, be it direct or indirect, is not the road to peace. This does not mean that the United States is dedicated to a perpetuation of the status quo in the Arab world. The United States recognizes and sympathizes with the yearning of the Arab peoples for a greater nationalistic unity. For example, the United States promptly recognized the United Arab Republic, bringing together Egypt and Syria, as soon as it was apparent that the change was accepted by the people concerned and after the new government had undertaken to meet the normally applied international standards. But it is one thing to change the international status quo by orderly and peaceful processes, and another thing to change it by indirect aggression. Such processes cannot be reconciled with a peaceful world or with the ideals of the United Nations which recognizes the equal rights of nations large and small and the dignity and worth of the human person.

The action of the United States in relation to Lebanon was fully in accord with the accepted principles of international law and with the charter of the United Nations. The government of Lebanon was one which had been chosen by freely held, peaceful, nationwide elections only a little over a year ago. The appeal to the United States was made by the president of Lebanon with the full approval of the cabinet. When last week the Soviet Union introduced in the United Nations Security Council a resolution condemning our action in Lebanon, that resolution received only

one vote -- that of the Soviet Union itself. I also note that efforts were made within the Security Council to provide Lebanon with increased protection from the United Nations so as to preserve its integrity and independence, thus permitting United States forces promptly to be withdrawn. There were two such proposals, each defeated by the one vetoing vote of the Soviet Union. How does the Soviet Union reconcile its allegation that United States forces in Lebanon endanger world peace with the veto of these two proposals?

Am I to conclude Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet Union seeks by imputing to others war motives and itself boasting of its nuclear and ballistic missile power, to divert attention from the steady erosion of the independence of small nations? Are we, as civilized peoples, to accept the increasing use of violence, murder and terrorism as instruments of international policy? If so, this constitutes the real danger to peace. The United States will steadfastly oppose that danger and seek to strengthen the established processes of international law and order. The Soviet Union, by its constant abuse of its veto power in the Security Council -- its veto of today was the 85th -- would tear down, and not strengthen, the orderly processes which the nations have established for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Your present proposal seems further calculated to derogate from the authority and prestige of the United Nations. What you propose amounts in effect to five nations, without sanction of the United Nations and without conformity with its charter, reaching what you call "recommendations" regarding the Near and Middle East which would then be submitted to the United Nations Security Council. But in reality such so-called "recommendations" would be decisions and the process would in effect make the United Nations into a "rubber stamp" for a few great powers. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, when procedures are sought to be improvised to meet what is alleged to be a situation of great urgency, this can scarcely be expected to save time. It raises a whole series of new problems which must be considered by the various nations that might consult together, and by others which might feel that they were improperly omitted and which are deeply concerned with the Near and Middle East.

If, indeed, the Soviet Union seriously believes that there is an imminent threat to world peace, it is bound by the United Nations charter to take the matter to the Security Council. By article 24 of the United Nations charter, the Soviet Union, with other members of the United Nations, has conferred on the Security Council "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," and all the members have agreed that, in these matters, it "acts on their behalf." It is also agreed that that Council has the responsibility to "determine the existence of any threat to the peace" and to "decide what measures shall be taken... to maintain or restore international peace and security." Surely this solemn undertaking ought to be respected.

The Security Council is already dealing with certain phases of the problem alluded to by your note. If you or we believe that other aspects of this problem or other problems should be urgently dealt with in the interest of peace, then it lies open to any of us to enlarge the scope of the Security Council consideration. Furthermore, under the charter, members of government, including heads of government and foreign ministers, may represent a member nation at the Security Council. If such a meeting were generally desired, the United States would join in following that orderly procedure.

I do not, of course, exclude the discussion, outside the United Nations, of world or regional problems, not posing alleged imminent threats to the peace. I cannot but deplore the persistent refusal of your government for so many months to agree to the adequate preparation of a "summit" meeting at which we could exchange considered views on the great problems which confront the world. The ambassadors of France, the United Kingdom and the United States were negotiating at Moscow with your foreign minister to develop a list of topics which might lend themselves

to considered and useful discussion at a summit meeting. These negotiations were broken off by your government on June 16.

In conclusion, I venture to express in most earnest terms my hope that the Soviet Government will unite with us for real peace. The longing of mankind for peace is too precious to be used for ulterior purposes. I hope that ways can be found to act for peace in accordance with the standards prescribed by the charter of the United Nations. All the world, I believe, knows that peace with justice is the dedication of the American nation. We have in the past sacrificed greatly for that devotion. We have loyally complied with the pledge we made, by the United Nations declaration of Jan. 1, 1942, to renounce any aggrandizement for ourselves. Just as we shall resist any efforts to use love of peace to mask aggression, so we shall equally never fail to take any step, at any sacrifice, which will genuinely promote the cause of peace and justice in the world.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's July 19 recorded message to U.S. military forces in Lebanon and the Mediterranean:

This is the President. I am talking to you from my office in the White House. I want to speak personally to the officers and men of our forces -- marines, sailors, soldiers and airmen -- who are now in Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea, or in the skies over the area.

You are in Lebanon because the United States has responded to an urgent request from Lebanon, a friendly country, for help in preserving its cherished independence which has been gravely threatened. Lebanon is a free nation properly proud of its history and its traditions. The Lebanese people -- like us -- want only to live in peace and in freedom. They do not want to impose their will on any other people; they do not want to conquer or enslave any other nation.

But unfortunately their hopes and aspirations to remain free are now threatened. A large part of that threat comes from outside forces which have sent men and munitions into Lebanon to help in destroying its democratic government, based upon free popular elections.

Lebanon had no recourse but to appeal for assistance. Their president, with the unanimous approval of the cabinet, asked me to help them maintain their independence. After careful consideration and consultation with the leaders of our Congress, I decided that the appeal for help had to be honored -- that unless Lebanon received help, pending necessary enlarged United Nations support which could not be immediately furnished, it would cease to exist as a free and independent country.

You are helping the Lebanese people to remain free. You are there at their invitation -- as friends -- to preserve for them the same freedoms that we have here at home. As your first elements were landing on the beaches of Lebanon, your government was taking action in the United Nations in an attempt to get increased United Nations effort to help the Lebanon Republic to protect its freedom. We have not yet succeeded in this attempt, but we will persevere.

As soon as the independence and integrity of Lebanon are secure, then you and your comrades will be withdrawn immediately from the country. While you are in Lebanon, each of you is a personal representative of the United States -- a symbol of the national aspirations for freedom for all people. While on this duty you may be assailed by propaganda whipped up by skillful and ambitious men. There may be deliberate attempts to involve you as units -- or individually -- in incidents which will be greatly exaggerated by these propagandists to suit their own purposes.

Through it all, just remember you are representing the United States of America -- that you are true to her ideals in helping a people to keep their freedom. We have no hostile intent toward any people anywhere in the world. It will be a trying time for all of you. I know that. But I know that you are American servicemen, trained to do your duty to your country. Right now, the performance of that duty is the greatest contribution you can make to the peace of the world -- the saving of the freedom of a small and friendly country. Through me our people here at home thank you. God bless you all!

ESCAPE CLAUSE

The following letter, concerning the escape clause provision of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, was written by President Eisenhower to Sen. Arthur V. Watkins March 21; it was inserted in the Congressional Record July 18:

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your very thoughtful and fine spirited letter of March 17 about trade matters. In making my proposals for the extension of the trade agreements legislation, I specifically sought to accord the possibility of greater relief to industries establishing injury under the escape clause provision. If Congress accepts my recommendation in this regard, tariffs can be raised in meritorious cases not only to the 1934 levels, as you say in your letter, but to 50 percent above those levels. This recommendation was reached after very searching consideration throughout the whole Administration as to how we could improve the provision for relief without jeopardizing the whole program. As you know, I have been attacked roundly for including this recommendation in my proposals by those who are more on the free trade side.

I have sought conscientiously to administer the escape clause during the years of my Presidency and I shall continue to do so in the future under such extension of the act as the Congress passes. It was for the purpose of administering this provision of the act more effectively that I have asked the Congress for authority to raise rates in cases of demonstrated injury to a level 50 percent above the Smoot-Hawley rates which were in effect when the trade agreements legislation was initially enacted.

I know of your work at the convention in 1956 in helping to draft the plank in the platform dealing with trade. I was grateful for your assistance then and I sincerely hope that we can continue to have your support for a trade policy that makes sense for the nation and is not unkind of the special problems posed by foreign competition for some sectors of the economy.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SUPERLINER CONSTRUCTION

Following is the text of a July 15 statement by President Eisenhower upon signing a bill (HR 11451) authorizing construction of two superliners (Weekly Report p. 851):

I have today approved HR 11451, "An act to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the steamship United States, and a superliner passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes." To build and finance these two luxury liners, the bill authorizes appropriations of 90 to 100 million dollars more than would be required if these two vessels were constructed under existing law and practice. Most of these increased appropriations -- which will be advanced as loans -- would be the result of the provision of the bill directing that the mortgage financing be provided by the Federal Government -- a reversal of this Administration's policy of requiring private financing for such mortgages.

It is for this reason that my approval of HR 11451 is with some misgivings. These additional appropriations are entirely unnecessary because it appears that Government-guaranteed private financing could be provided on terms just about as favorable as those specified in the bill, particularly in view of my approval today of HR 12739, which will insure that any guaranteed loan will immediately be paid by the Government upon a default, thus enabling shipowners, I am informed, to secure interest rates approaching those of long-term Government bonds. When an appropriation to implement the bill is requested, it will be my strong recommendation that Government financing be denied if the Secretary of Commerce finds that Government-guaranteed private financing on reasonable terms is available. Moreover I urge that the initial appropriation to carry out the bill be postponed until fiscal year 1960.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

- Public Law 519
HR 12457 (S 3786) -- Increase authorization for fiscal 1959 appropriations to Atomic Energy Commission. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 5/12/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported June 24, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate passed July 2, 1958. President signed July 15, 1958.
- Public Law 520
HR 12739 (S 3919) -- Amend title XI of Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to implement the pledge of faith clause re Federal ship mortgage insurance. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/29/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 24, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate passed July 1, 1958. President signed July 15, 1958.
- Public Law 521
HR 11451 -- Authorize construction of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the SS United States, and a superliner passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/17/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 3, 1958. House passed April 29, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 28, 1958. Senate passed, amended, June 9, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1958. House agreed to conference report July 2, 1958. President signed July 15, 1958.
- Public Law 522
H J Res 633 -- Designate lake formed by Ferrells Bridge Dam across Cypress Creek in Texas as Lake O' the Pines. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/24/58 -- House Public Works reported July 2, 1958. House passed July 2, 1958. Senate passed July 3, 1958. President signed July 15, 1958.
- Public Law 523
S J Res 12 (H J Res 2) -- Provide for transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection therewith. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other senators -- 1/7/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 8, 1957. Senate passed April 16, 1957. House passed, amended, Feb. 19, 1958. Senate and House agreed to conference report July 2, 1958. President signed July 15, 1958.
- Public Law 524
S 1832 -- Authorize appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of State. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 4/9/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported April 9, 1957. Senate passed April 12, 1957. House Foreign Affairs reported June 2, 1958. House passed July 10, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 525
S 1901 -- Amend Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, re overtime duty. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/17/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 11, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 526
S 2964 (HR 9924) -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to a compact between Connecticut and Massachusetts re flood control. BUSH (R Conn.) and other senators -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House passed July 2, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 527
S 602 -- Provide for acquisition of additional land to be used in connection with the Cowpens National Battlefield site. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/14/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, 1958. Senate passed March 17, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 528
S 2318 -- Provide for conveyance of certain U.S. land to Salem, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/18/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20, 1958. Senate passed April 3, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 529
H J Res 479 -- Designate first day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary reported May 5, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported June 30, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 530
HR 11077 -- Incorporate the U.S. Veterans of World War I. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Judiciary reported March 6, 1958. House passed June 25, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 10, 1958. Senate passed July 15, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 531
HR 8439 -- Cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or the Immigration and Nationality Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Judiciary reported Jan. 30, 1958. House passed Feb. 17, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported May 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 2, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 532
S 3506 -- Authorize transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/18/58 -- Senate Armed Services reported May 14, 1958. Senate passed June 3, 1958. House Armed Services reported June 4, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 533
HR 7452 -- Provide for designation of holidays for the officers and employees of District of Columbia government for pay and leave purposes. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/13/57 -- House District of Columbia reported April 2, 1958. House passed April 14, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 534
HR 10347 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to approve and ratify joint resolution 32, session laws of Hawaii, 1957, authorizing the issuance of \$14,000,000 in aviation revenue bonds; authorize certain land exchanges at Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, for development of the Honolulu airport complex. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 1/29/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, 1958. House passed March 17, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7, 1958. Senate passed July 8, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 535
S 2109 -- Amend Act extending authorized taking area for public building construction under Public Buildings Act of 1926, as amended, to exclude therefrom the area within E and F Streets and Nineteenth Street and Virginia Avenue, Northwest, in District of Columbia. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/16/57 -- Senate Public Works reported July 26, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Public Works reported June 12, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 536
HR 7963 -- Amend the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to create the Small Business Administration as a permanent agency of the government. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/6/57 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 13, 1957. House passed June 25, 1957. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 16, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1958. House agreed to conference report July 10, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report July 11, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 537
HR 7349 -- Amend Act regulating business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases in District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/8/57 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Aug. 7, 1957. Senate District of Columbia reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 538
HR 10504 -- Make provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act applicable to certain civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces. ROBESON (D Va.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 28, 1958. House passed May 5, 1958. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 8, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 539
HR 12643 -- Amend the Act entitled "An Act to consolidate the Police Court of the District of Columbia and the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, to be known as 'The Municipal Court of the District of Columbia'; to create 'The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia'; and for other purposes" approved April 1, 1942, as amended, re administration of oaths and affirmations. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/22/58 -- House District of Columbia reported June 18, 1958. House passed June 23, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 540
S 3431 (HR 10853) -- Provide for addition of certain excess Federal property in the village of Hatteras North Carolina, to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Government Operations reported June 17, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 541
HR 9285 -- Amend charter of Saint Thomas' Literary Society. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 8/14/57 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 20, 1957. House passed Aug. 22, 1957. Senate District of Columbia reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 542
S 2108 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949, to authorize Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under custody and control of the General Services Administration. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/16/57 -- Senate Public Works reported July 26, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Public Works reported June 12, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.
- Public Law 543
S 2630 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment, and to provide certain services to U.S. Girl Scouts of America, and to permit use of certain lands of the Air Force Academy for use at the Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Armed Services reported March 6, 1958. Senate passed March 17, 1958. House Armed Services reported June 25, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. President signed July 18, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 4151 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish uniform provisions for transfer of acreage allotments. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 13458 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for leasing of acreage allotments for cotton. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Agriculture.
HR 13464 -- Establish a policy of Congress re sustained yield and multiple use management of the national forests. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 13450 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

HOUSE

HR 13375 -- Provide assistance to the States for area vocational education programs. DELLY (D N.J.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Education and Labor.
HR 13379 -- Amend section 221 of the National Housing Act to liberalize and improve the program established by that section to provide housing for families displaced from their homes by governmental action. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
HR 13407 -- Expedite the utilization of television facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 13423 -- Amend title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 (college housing) with respect to the definition of "educational institution". McFALL (D Calif.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
HR 13462 -- Amend title VIII of the National Housing Act. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
HR 13466 -- Amend Housing Act of 1954, as amended, to stimulate creation and development of state, metropolitan, and regional comprehensive planning agencies. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 4145 -- Assist the States and Territories in extending and improving their program of fitness through health and safety education, physical education and recreation instruction for children of school age. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
S 4147 -- Provide for establishment and maintenance of a lifeboat station. BEALL (R Md.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through July 18, 1958.

| | Senate | House |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bills | 4,156 | 13,470 |
| Joint Resolutions | 191 | 657 |
| Concurrent Resolutions | 107 | 364 |
| Simple Resolutions | 337 | 642 |
| TOTAL | 4,785 | 15,133 |

Public bills listed this week:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Bills | S 4130 - 4156 HR 13371 - 13467 |
| Resolutions | S J Res 191 S Con Res 101 - 107 S Res 327 - 337 H J Res 652 - 657 H Con Res 350 - 364 H Res 629 - 642 |

HOUSE

HR 13390 -- Amend title IX of the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide for exemption of unemployment benefits from all legal process for the collection of any tax of the U.S. BROWNSON (R Ind.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 13413 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a 10 percent increase in all monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 13424 -- Amend section 14 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Education and Labor.
HR 13442 -- Assist states and territories in improving their program of fitness through health and safety education, physical education, and recreation instruction for children of school age. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Education and Labor.
HR 13453 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual's adopted child be eligible for child's insurance benefits on the basis of such individual's wage record without regard to the length of time the child has been adopted. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 13457 -- Amend Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide for payment of unemployment compensation in amounts determined by the average wages of the unemployed person and of all other wage earners in the State in which he resides. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 13460 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase the amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Ways and Means.
HR 13463 -- Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act to provide that certain compensation payments may be based on the employee's monthly pay immediately preceding the date of commencement of such payments. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Education and Labor.
HR 13467 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an individual's annuity based in part on military service not be reduced by reason of the payment to such individual of veteran's benefits based on the same service. SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

HR 13378 -- Facilitate the naturalization of adopted children and spouses of certain United States citizens performing religious duties abroad. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13409 -- Provide that the alien children and spouses of aliens lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence be nonquota immigrants. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13451 -- Amend section 245 of Immigration and Nationality Act. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Judiciary.
H J Res 652 -- Facilitate the admission into the U.S. of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary.
H J Res 653 -- Provide relief of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 4137 -- Protect the travel rights of persons owing allegiance to the U.S. and govern the issuance of passports. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Hennings (D Mo.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 106 -- Re approval of sending troops to Lebanon, and promotion of friendship with Arab peoples. FLANDERS (R Vt.) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- H J Res 656 -- Request President of the U.S. to enter into negotiations with Government of Canada re establishment of an international park, and permit the State of Minnesota to enter into a compact with the Province of Manitoba, Canada. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 362 -- Express sense of Congress that Ambassador Menshikov should be forthwith declared persona non grata by President Eisenhower. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 631 -- Express sense of Congress that Ambassador Menshikov should be forthwith declared persona non grata by President Eisenhower. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 13403 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt home workers in rural areas from minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that act in certain cases. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 4139 -- Create a Supply and Service Administration as a Department in Department of Defense. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S Res 333 -- Re limitations on military assignments of Armed Forces. JENNER (R Ind.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 13373 -- Increase rate on which lump-sum readjustment payments are computed for Reserves of the Armed Forces. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13374 -- Provide for retention of deferment or exemption upon change of membership in a Reserve component, Army National Guard or Air National Guard. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13380 -- Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for construction of a demonstration plant for the production of ferromanganese from waste steel mill slugs and low grade ores. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13384 -- Amend section 1332 of title 10 of U.S.C. to permit the counting of service with the Lighthouse Service as creditable service in determining eligibility for and amount of retired pay for nonregular service. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13386 -- Authorize repurchase and preservation of the U.S.S. Enterprise. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 13461 -- Provide for a National Museum of Naval History. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 13455 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/18/58 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
- HR 13456 -- Similar to HR 13455. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/18/58.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 191 -- Provide that during period commencing Nov. 16 and ending Nov. 28, 1958, the people of the U.S. be urged to give especial consideration to needs and rights of the retarded children of the Nation. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

- S Con Res 102 -- Re acceptance of statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Con Res 103 -- Re temporary placement in Rotunda of statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin and authorization for ceremonies in connection therewith. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Con Res 104 -- Re printing as a Senate document proceedings in connection with acceptance of statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- H J Res 655 -- Provide that during period commencing Nov. 16 and ending Nov. 28, 1958, the people of the U.S. be urged to give especial consideration to needs and rights of retarded children of the Nation. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 350 -- Accept statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, presented by State of Colorado, to be placed in Statuary Hall. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 351 -- Place temporarily in rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, and hold ceremonies on said occasion. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 352 -- Print proceedings in connection with acceptance of the statue of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 353 -- Similar to H Con Res 350. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 354 -- Similar to H Con Res 351. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 355 -- Similar to H Con Res 352. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 356 -- Similar to H Con Res 350. HILL (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 357 -- Similar to H Con Res 351. HILL (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 358 -- Similar to H Con Res 352. HILL (R Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 359 -- Similar to H Con Res 350. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 360 -- Similar to H Con Res 351. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58.
- H Con Res 361 -- Similar to H Con Res 352. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/15/58.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Con Res 101 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S Con Res 105 -- Provide for a Joint Committee on Canadian-United States relations. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 107 -- Print additional copies of hearings entitled "Inquiry into satellite and missile programs". JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 327 -- Authorize standing committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. JOHNSON (D Texas), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 328 -- Print as a Senate document joint report entitled "Water Developments and Potentialities". JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 329 -- Provide increased expenditures for investigation of problems of American small and independent businesses. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 330 -- Authorize study of U.S. relations with American Republics. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 331 -- Print as a Senate document manuscript entitled "The Right to Travel and United States Passport Policies". JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 332 -- Print as a Senate document study entitled "The Soviet Empire: Prison House of Nations and Races". JENNER (R Ind.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 334 -- Authorize a study of matters pertaining to tobacco marketing practices. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S Res 335 -- Continue study on problems of world disarmament. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 336 -- Authorize a study of U.S. foreign policy. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 337 -- Print additional copies of Senate Report No. 1477, 85th Congress, entitled "Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Laws." EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 13452 -- Prohibit use of Government property by any organization practicing segregation on the basis of race, creed, or color. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Public Works.
- H J Res 657 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
- H Con Res 363 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. BROWNSON (R Ind.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Rules.
- H Con Res 364 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 629 -- Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation and study of the seizure and detention of American citizens in foreign countries. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Rules.

Bills - 4

- H Res 632 -- Provide funds for the Committee on Public Works, BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Administration.
H Res 633 -- Provide increased compensation for certain employees, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/16/58.
H Res 635 -- Provide further expenses for studies and investigations authorized by H Res 496, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Administration.
H Res 637 -- Consider HR 10045, COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 638 -- Consider HR 11805, DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 639 -- Consider HR 12662, BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 640 -- Consider HR 12663, BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 641 -- Consider HR 12670, BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 642 -- Elect Gracie Post, of Idaho, a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Works, MILLS (D Ark.) -- 7/18/58

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 4140 -- Amend section 602 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under control of executive agencies, PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 13391 -- Provide for receipt and disbursement of funds and for continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in the office of the disbursing officer for the Government Printing Office, DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 7/14/58 -- House Government Operations.
HR 13421 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit use outside the U.S. of certain donated surplus property, BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 4134 -- Authorize certain Indians to receive welfare assistance in connection with school-lunch programs of the U.S., THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 4153 -- Authorize delivery of sewage from Virginia into the sewerage system of D.C. and the treatment of such sewage, BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
S 4154 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended, BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 13405 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended, McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 7/15/58 -- House District of Columbia.
HR 13414 -- Authorize a per capita payment to enrolled members of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation, TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 7/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13441 -- Authorize sale of certain tribal land of the Lac de Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin, O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13443 -- Cancel irrigation maintenance and operation charges on the Shoshone Indian Mission School lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation, THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13454 -- Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation; amend act of May 18, 1916, re use of fund established by that act for Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 4142 -- Amend chapter 41 of title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for a Deputy Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 13392 -- Provide for assessment of costs against the U.S. in case entitled "United States v. Fallbrook Public Utility District", ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13408 -- Amend section 3401 of title 18, U.S.C., SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13427 -- Similar to HR 13392, UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/16/58.
HR 13428 -- Amend section 552 of title 28 of the U.S.C., as amended, re salaries of United States marshals, BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Judiciary.
H Res 630 -- Refer to the Court of Claims the bill HR 3577, LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 4131 -- Authorize establishment of the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 4135 -- Direct Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to certain land situated in State of Mississippi to Cyrus Hugh Covington and Mrs. Mildred Covington, EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/15/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 4146 -- Provide for payments as incentives for production of certain strategic and critical minerals, MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 13381 -- Revise boundaries and change name of the Fort Vancouver National Monument, in State of Washington, MACK (R Wash.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13388 -- Designate dam across the Lampasas River in Texas as Stillhouse Hollow Dam, POAGE (D Texas) -- 7/14/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13389 -- Stabilize domestic production of aluminum, THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13402 -- Provide for erection of a Federal building in Ogden, Utah, DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/15/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13412 -- Provide for acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for a training school and other facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 7/15/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13420 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase one of the limitations on grants for construction from \$250,000 to \$500,000, BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13429 -- Authorize modification of local participation in flood control projects, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13444 -- Revise Alaska game law and provide for protection of marine mammals on and off the coast of Alaska, SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 654 -- Require the Secretary of Commerce to submit certain recommendations for legislation to equitably reimburse States for certain highways on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Public Works.
H Res 634 -- Call for preparation of a report on the proposed Port Reyes National Seashore Recreational Area, Marin County, Calif., ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 7/16/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 13404 -- Amend section 404 (c) (1) of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to grant longevity credit for service performed in the Panama Canal Zone postal service, LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 13422 -- Similar to HR 13404, McFALL (D Calif.) -- 7/16/58.
HR 13439 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to provide a 10-percent differential for Sunday work, McARTHUR (D Minn.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 13440 -- Establish a commission to study and recommend revision in Federal pay systems and practices, MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 7/17/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 13459 -- Similar to HR 13440, LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 7/18/58.
HR 13465 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide for transportation of mail, and for services in connection therewith by motor vehicle carriers, DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 7/18/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 4130 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to pay breakout expenses on certain vessels chartered under section 5, Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 7/14/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
S 4141 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to include a declaration of policy re use of civil aircraft in meeting the needs of the Government for transportation by air, MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/16/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 13371 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to make certain payments out of the vessel operations revolving fund, MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 13372 -- Similar to HR 13371, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/14/58.

- HR 13393 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to include a declaration of policy relative to use of civil aircraft in meeting needs of the Government for transportation by air. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 13394 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act to provide for maximum use of operators of civil aircraft in the movement of Government traffic. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 13410 -- Stabilize the tuna fishing industry. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 13411 -- Regulate the importation of tuna. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13425 -- Similar to HR 13410. UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/16/58.
- HR 13426 -- Similar to HR 13411. UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/16/58.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 4143 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate preferential treatment re certain categories of taxpayers. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 7/17/58 -- Senate Finance.

- S 4152 -- Provide that all losses on sale or exchange of property held for more than 6 months be treated as long-term capital losses for Federal income tax purposes. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 7/18/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 13376 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt unemployment benefits from levy and distraint for collection of Federal taxes. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13377 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated for the purpose of paying benefits to the members and their dependents. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13382 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax revision for small business. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13383 -- Similar to HR 13382. REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/14/58.
- HR 13385 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by defining the term "ultimate purchaser" re certain imported articles. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/14/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 13387 -- Similar to HR 13376. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 7/14/58.
- HR 13405 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 7/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.

WEEKLY REPORT CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications of its Weekly Report. CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections at the end of each quarter. The corrections that follow are to be made in the 1958 Weekly Report:

Page 504, Column 1 -- Under "Labor Investigation," last paragraph, Nathan Cayton should be identified as a retired judge and chairman of the three-man board of monitors appointed to oversee the Teamsters Union (not as Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court).

Page 529, Column 2 -- Under "Individual Scores," Eisenhower Opposition percentage for Mansfield (Mont.) should read: 81 percent (not 88 percent).

Page 533, Column 2 -- Under "Railroads," last paragraph, name of committee should read: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee (not Surface Transportation Subcommittee).

Page 535, Column 1 -- Under "School Construction Aid," first line should read: COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee (not COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor).

Page 557, Roll Call No. 63 -- Martin (Iowa) vote should read: "Y" (not "?"); Martin (Pa.) vote should read: "?" (not "Y").

Page 562, Roll Call No. 27 -- In caption and breakdown, totals should read: Agreed to 343-31 (D 193-1; R 150-30), April 29, 1958 (not 342-31, D 192-1).

Page 562, Roll Call No. 27 -- Shelley (Calif.) vote should read: "Y" (not "?").

Page 607 -- In lobby spending fact sheet, the spending figure for the National Assn. of Electric Companies (\$14,391.59) was omitted. Therefore, the following corrections should be made: Page 607, Column 1 -- First paragraph, first line should read: Lobbies reported spending a total of \$1,082,410.59 (not \$1,068,019). Page 607, Column 1 -- Third paragraph, first line should read: In all, 212 organizations (not 211). Page 607, Column 2 -- Under "\$10,000-\$20,000 Spenders," first line should read: These 24 other lobby groups (not 23); in the same place, National Assn. of Electric Companies \$14,391.59, should be inserted on eleventh line. Page 608, Column 2 -- Under "Breakdown by Category," amount reported for Business should read: \$521,962.03 (not \$507,570.44); number reporting for Business should read: 112 (not 111); total number reporting should read: 212 (not 211); total amount reported for all groups should read: \$1,082,410.59 (not \$1,068,019). Page 609, Column 1 -- National Assn. of Electric Companies should be listed as reporting \$14,391.59 (instead of not reporting).

Page 624, Column 2 -- Subhead should read: Tieken Recommendation (not Teakin); name should be Tieken (not Teakin) throughout.

Page 671, Roll Call No. 33 -- Powell (N.Y.) vote should read: Paired For.

Page 708, Column 1 -- Under "Labor Legislation," last paragraph, first line should read: RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 3, 5 (not June 4-5).

Page 798, Column 1 -- Under "Presidential Nominations," second paragraph should read: Ex-Sen. Chan Gurney (R S.D., 1939-51), (not R Texas).

Page 849, Column 1 -- Third line should read: President Eisenhower signed the bill July 7 (not July 3).

Committee Briefs

YATES CASE

The House Judiciary Committee July 22 ordered reported a bill (HR 13272) of Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) to overturn part of the Supreme Court's June 17, 1957, decision in the Yates case. In that case, the Court ruled that the Smith Act prohibition against organizing a group advocating violent overthrow of the Government applied only to the original act of organizing the group and not to continued association with it. HR 13272 would define "organize" to mean recruitment of new members, forming of new units, regrouping or expansion of existing clubs or units of the group, even if these acts took place after the group was initially formed. (See Editorial Research Report No. 4, Jan. 22, 1958, Criminal Prosecution and the Supreme Court)

COMMITTEE CHANGES

Rep. Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) was appointed to the House Appropriations Committee to fill the vacancy left by the June 12 resignation of Rep. Benjamin F. James (R Pa.).

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D Idaho) July 18 resigned from the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was appointed to the Public Works Committee.

Rep. Martin Dies (D Texas) July 21 resigned from the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D Texas) July 21 resigned from the House Public Works Committee and was appointed to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Rep. John Young (D Texas) July 21 resigned from the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was appointed to the Public Works Committee.

Rep. Robert N.C. Nix (D Pa.) July 21 was appointed to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 23 ordered reported a bill (HR 9196) authorizing construction of a nuclear icebreaker. The House passed HR 9196 June 26. (Weekly Report p. 850)

RAYLAINE TEXTILE CONTRACT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special Investigating Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 21 -- Began closed hearings on allegations that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams intervened to help get Raylaine Worsteds, Inc., a \$41,284 refund on \$49,784 in penalties assessed by the Government for late delivery of Army cloth under a World War II contract. (Weekly Report p. 949)

Developments leading up to, and following the start of hearings, included:

July 18 -- The Defense Department released documents showing that the now-defunct Raylaine company was fined \$49,784 in December 1941 for late delivery of serge material for Army uniforms under a \$653,500 contract. Raylaine, protesting refusal of one of its requests for a six-week delivery delay, in 1942 asked for a \$25,462 refund on the fine, but its appeal was rejected both by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals and the Comptroller General's office. The case was reopened after several more Raylaine appeals. In March 1957 Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, who took office in 1954, ruled that his office's earlier decision "was premature and that the contractor is entitled to have the claim disposed of by the Secretary of the Army." The Contract Appeals Board in June 1957 agreed to reconsider the case, and in November 1957 the board agreed to cut Raylaine's penalty to \$8,500, stating that some of the delivery delay was caused by unavoidable wartime equipment shortages.

Roswell M. Austin, who retired in September 1957 from the Contract Appeals Board and was called to testify, told newsmen he had written an April 2, 1957, "hot memorandum" while the board was considering reopening the case. Austin said "there had been a lot of talk around the board that 'the White House is interested, we shouldn't say too much,' and that's what annoyed me." He said board members also had mentioned that "some Member of Congress was also interested," but Austin said he did not recall his name. Austin said his memo was "to the effect that if Mr. Adams or any Congressman was bringing pressure to bear, I thought it was highly unethical." He said what "sparked my resentment" was a letter from Adams to Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor asking for information and for a draft of a reply, and enclosing a letter from someone either connected with or familiar with Raylaine, asking "help" from Adams. Austin said Adams' letter was "an innocuous thing," but the enclosed letter, "I considered one of those influence matters."

July 19 -- Rep. Chester E. Mellow (R N.H.) said he had written "several letters" to the Army in 1957 and 1958 about the Raylaine case, but they were "routine" and "they certainly had nothing to do" with special treatment. Mellow said he had had inquiries from Raylaine officials, and so far as he recalled, his letters asked the Defense Department to expedite the refund payments after the award had been made.

July 21 -- Austin told newsmen, "It was my thought that his (Adams') inquiry was improper," but he did not

believe there was a political influence involved in the case's reopening.

July 23 -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said he wrote a "routine" letter to the Army either late in 1957 or "early this year" after the president of a Manchester, N.H., bank who was a Raylaine creditor "asked if I could have it (the refund) expedited."

July 24 -- The Subcommittee called as a witness Leo Wolff, former Raylaine president. Wolff July 16 termed "damned ridiculous" the charges of Adams influence. He said Raylaine's lawyer, Edward McDermott of Philadelphia, had fought to reduce the fine for 12 or 14 years and finally had "suggested we write every Senator and Congressman in Washington and try to get some action out of the Army." Wolff said, "I wrote Adams, too. I didn't know him, I never met him, and he never did anything for us." Wolff said there was a bookkeeper at Raylaine, "a boyhood friend of Adams -- his name was Allen Grew -- and he wrote a 'Dear Sherm' letter, you know."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 18 -- Washington Detective Chief Edgar E. Scott announced the arrest of a hotel cashier, William J. Walters, on a housebreaking charge in the July 17 reported theft of documents from a hotel room occupied by industrialist Bernard Goldfine's secretary. Scott said Walters did not deny the charge, but "simply refused to discuss it with us."

July 21 -- Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) said he had not specifically invited Adams to testify, but that "everyone is welcome if they have anything to contribute," and that "Mr. Adams will have to make that decision."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, in a public statement, defended what he called Adams' "error in judgment in his relations with a long-time acquaintance," and said, "I have never known a man more loyal to his chief, more devoted to his work, more dedicated to honest public service, more free from malice."

July 22 -- The House Rules Committee heard but took no action on a June 30 proposal (H Res 610) by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) for an investigation of the procedures employed in the Adams-Goldfine hearings by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) told Curtis he was "proposing here the creation of an investigating committee to investigate an investigating committee, and if you ever start on that, the Lord only knows where you'll end." (Weekly Report p. 914)

HAWAII STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 25 began consideration of the Hawaii statehood bill (HR 49). House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) July 23 said proponents of the bill were "making a mistake in trying to pass that bill this year." (Weekly Report p. 966)

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported a Hawaii statehood bill (S 50) in 1957, but no floor action was taken on it. (1957 Almanac p. 645)

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 949)

TESTIMONY -- July 17 -- Mrs. Beverly Sturdevant and Mrs. Mae Christiansen, Chicago restaurant employees, said they were told they might be "pushed down the stairs" unless they joined the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL-CIO). They identified another witness, Dan Leonardi, business agent of the union's Local 450, as the man who had threatened them. Mrs. Sturdevant said she also had been warned not to testify and had reported the threats to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Leonardi invoked the 5th Amendment when questioned.

Several Chicago restaurant operators testified they had enrolled employees in Leonardi's local under threats they would be picketed if they did not.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said evidence indicated Local 450 was a "shakedown local," concerned only with "feathering the nest" of Leonardi and fellow union bosses.

(Following the hearing, Ed S. Miller, union president, said he had moved to take over the local's affairs and would place an International union representative in charge.)

July 18 -- Joey Aiuppa, final witness in this phase of hearings, cited the 5th Amendment and refused to answer questions linking him with labor terrorism.

GOP Committee members Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) protested Kennedy's introduction of a tabulation showing a total of \$258,500 reportedly saved by 27 Chicago restaurants "due to wages paid below union scale." Mundt said it was "manifestly unfair to a restaurant man to pillory him for not paying scales arrived at by these witnesses who would not even testify whether they were citizens."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), in a closing statement, said the Committee "hopes and trusts that responsible Governmental agencies" would take action on the basis of the group's findings.

July 22 -- The Committee postponed the start of hearings on racketeer infiltration in Detroit linen and overall industries following word of the death of McClellan's son, James, in an Arkansas airplane crash.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 16 -- Kennedy said Godfrey P. Schmidt, a member of a three-man, court-appointed monitor board to supervise affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, had informed him that he had been offered \$100,000 to "see things the Teamsters' way." U.S. District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who appointed the monitors, said Schmidt also had told him of the offer, allegedly made by three men who said they represented the union. Schmidt said he had been offered the money to support L.N.D. (Nat) Wells, another monitor, on all major issues. Wells was the Teamsters' nominee to the board.

July 17 -- Teamsters general counsel Edward Bennett Williams said, "It was nobody in the Teamsters who did this." He asked for a Federal investigation.

July 23 -- The Senate Rules Committee approved a resolution (S Res 339) authorizing an additional \$250,000 for Committee use in the current year, bringing the total available to \$750,000.

MINING PAYMENTS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Mines and Mining Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 22 approved a Senate-passed bill (S 4036) to establish a price stabilization program for domestic minerals. As approved by the Subcommittee, the plan would be financed through annual appropriations by Congress. The Senate version of S 4036 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to borrow up to \$350 million from the Treasury to finance the program. The Subcommittee also added to the Senate version an Administration-backed provision for incentive payments for chromite, beryl, and columbium-tantalum production. Another Subcommittee amendment increased to four cents per pound the maximum stabilization payments for lead and zinc. The Senate version had set 3.9 cents as the payment for lead and 2.9 cents for zinc. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royce A. Hardy, in testimony July 17 before the Subcommittee, said the stabilization price levels for minerals set by the Senate version of S 4036 were too high. (Weekly Report p. 919)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 21 -- The full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported a Senate-passed bill (S 3186) to extend for one year, until Dec. 31, 1959, authority for Government purchase of asbestos and fluorspar. (Weekly Report p. 641)

July 22 -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported an amended bill (S 4146) to provide incentive payments for the production of strategic and critical minerals including mercury, cobalt, and metallurgical grade fluorspar.

July 24 -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved S 3817 which provided Federal aid for mineral exploration projects. (Weekly Report p. 891)

PRESIDENTIAL PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- July 17 reported a bill (S 607 -- H Rept 2200) that would give former Presidents an annuity of \$25,000 and provide them with an office staff and free mailing privileges for 4,000 pieces monthly. The bill also would give Presidents' widows annuities of \$10,000. A minority report filed July 19 (H Rept 2200, Part II), signed by seven Committee members, criticized the bill for providing Presidents with pensions and office staffs because it might create "an entirely new and additional branch of Government." It said the franking privileges granted in the bill would permit a former President to send campaign material for a candidate he endorsed. (Weekly Report p. 457)

Committee Reports

The following bills previously approved by Congressional committees have now been reported (for earlier CQ stories see pages noted):

S Res 335 (disarmament study funds), reported July 17, S Rept 1843. (Weekly Report p. 950)

S Res 336 (foreign policy study), reported July 17, S Rept 1844. (Weekly Report p. 950)

HR 11378 (impacted areas), reported July 23, S Rept 1929. (Weekly Report p. 941)

S Res 330 (Latin America study), reported July 16, S Rept 1841. (Weekly Report p. 950)

SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- July 23 tentatively approved a draft bill to provide a 7 percent increase in Old Age and Survivors' (social security) Insurance benefits, with a minimum monthly increase of \$3 and a maximum increase of \$14. The program would become effective Jan. 1, 1959. Current payments range from \$30 to \$200 monthly. The bill also would increase social security taxes by one-fourth of 1 percent for employers and employees and three-eighths of 1 percent for the self-employed. Current social security taxes are levied on the first \$4,200 earned. The Committee bill would raise this amount to \$4,800, thereby increasing the maximum annual tax on employees' pay from \$94.50 each for employers and employees to \$120 annually. The maximum tax on the self-employed, currently \$141.75, would be increased to \$180. (Weekly Report p. 824)

The Committee July 22 voted 18-7 to report a bill (HR 10) that would permit self-employed individuals a tax deferment on portions of their income put into retirement funds. Under the bill, the self-employed could defer until retirement payment of taxes on up to \$2,500 annually or 10 percent of their income, whichever was lower, that was spent for a retirement fund. The income tax would be due when the pension was withdrawn from the fund.

LABOR LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- July 23 voted 20-8 to report a labor pension and welfare funds disclosure bill (HR 13507). The Committee said HR 13507 was a compromise between a draft bill written by a special subcommittee headed by Ludwig Teller (D N.Y.) and a Senate bill (S 2888) passed April 28. (Weekly Report p. 558, 915)

HR 13507, like S 2888, would require the managers of all employee welfare and pension plans to file financial reports and other information on the plans with the Secretary of Labor and provide all participants in the plan with the same information. It also would provide fines and jail terms for violation, as did S 2888. However, HR 13507 did not contain the following provisions included in S 2888: bar felons from serving as managers of plans; make misappropriation, embezzlement, kickbacks, keeping of false records a crime; permit the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctions against violations of the bill; set up a council of 13 members to advise the Secretary of Labor.

HR 13507 would permit plan members who did not receive annual reports within 30 days of requesting them from the plan managers to sue in Federal court. They would receive \$50 per day from the managers for each day beyond the 30 days they did not receive the reports. This provision was not included in the Senate bill.

The Committee July 22-23 took three votes on specific provisions of the bill before ordering it reported. The section making violation punishable by fines and jail terms was added to the Teller draft July 22. The Committee July 22 rejected, 10-15, a proposal of Republicans Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.) and John J. Rhodes (Ariz.) to exempt "level of benefits" plans from the bill. The Committee July 23 rejected a proposal of William H. Ayres (R Ohio) to exempt from the bill pension and welfare plans operated solely by employers. The vote on the Ayres proposal was 13-15.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the nomination of W. Wilson White to head the civil rights division of the Justice Department. (Weekly Report p. 177, 258)

BACKGROUND -- White Dec. 5, 1957, received a recess appointment as head of the civil rights division. The President Jan. 13 sent White's regular nomination to the Senate.

TESTIMONY -- July 18 -- White said it was not the program of the Justice Department to enforce school integration by using Federal troops. He declined to say that troops would not be used again if a Federal court integration order should be disobeyed as occurred at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. in 1957. (1957 Almanac p. 657)

Pittsburgh lawyer Paul Ginsburg opposed confirmation of White's nomination. Ginsburg said White had refused to investigate his complaint that he had been deprived of civil rights in three states. Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.), presiding, said Ginsburg's suit against a Pennsylvania judge alleging violation of his civil rights had been dismissed and the dismissal affirmed by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

July 22 -- Committee member John L. McClellan (D Ark.) asked for investigation of a report that Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker had "cased" Central High School five days before Federal troops were ordered there. White, in additional testimony, said that he knew nothing about that, and felt certain it had not happened.

The Committee unanimously voted to request the Attorney General to furnish it with Justice Department inter-office memoranda dealing with President Eisenhower's order to send paratroopers to Central High School. The Committee late July 23 said it had received the memoranda.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On civil rights proposals. (Weekly Report p. 874)

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), reopening the hearings that had been recessed June 27, said the Justice Department had been asked for a report on proposed new civil rights legislation and also had been asked to send spokesmen to the current hearings, but had not replied. Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) urged support of his bills, including HR 140, to outlaw lynching and discrimination in housing, employment and education and to establish a Federal fair employment practices commission; and HR 9652, similar to Celler's bill (HR 10107).

July 10 -- Democratic Rep. James Roosevelt (Calif.) supported his own bill (HR 2835) to provide Federal support for desegregation of the public schools and Federal enforcement to insure minorities equal protection of the laws. Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) opposed enactment of any civil rights legislation "this year or any time in the immediate future."

July 11 -- Theodore M. Berry, member of the national boards of Americans for Democratic Action and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged support of the Celler bill (HR 10107) which would permit the Attorney General to institute civil action on behalf of individuals to prevent denial of rights.

MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the fiscal 1959 Mutual Security appropriations bill (HR 13192). (Weekly Report p. 950)

TESTIMONY -- July 17 -- Dr. Raymond T. Moyer, International Cooperation Administration, said if the House cuts were not restored to the appropriation "we would be unable to work effectively with the other countries toward...economic solution to their problems." He added that without economic assistance Far Eastern countries "now would hardly be in possession of their freedom."

July 18 -- Former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden said the operation of ICA involved "incompetence, blundering and dishonesty," and that the crisis in Lebanon and the fall of the government of Iraq justified even greater cuts than the House made in the foreign aid program.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), said he agreed with Braden's testimony and added that with both Republican and Democratic administrations supporting the Mutual Security Program, "How are you going to stop this madness?"

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in closed session, said "it would be reckless now to weaken the common defense of the free world" with cuts in funds for economic defense supports, which, for the armed allies, would mean "an unacceptable risk of disaster in Turkey, Spain, Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, Pakistan and Iran."

Wallace J. Campbell, director of the Washington office of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., said the league was "shocked" by the House action which cut 55 percent from the authorization requested by the Administration for the Development Loan Fund.

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- July 24 began its fourth day of executive hearings on general housing legislation after concluding a two-week series of open hearings July 18.

TESTIMONY -- July 7-11 -- Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert M. Cole July 7 objected to a provision of an omnibus housing bill (S 4035) that would extend for another year provisions of emergency legislation requiring the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to purchase mortgages at full par value through special assistance funds. The Senate passed the bill July 11. (Weekly Report p. 920)

Representatives of the AFL-CIO and the American Municipal Assn. July 9 opposed Administration proposals to cut back Federal participation in the urban renewal and slum clearance program.

The United States Savings and Loan League July 10 urged adoption of an Administration-opposed plan to create a new Government corporation to insure part of privately negotiated home mortgages. The proposed corporation would extend Government loan insurance to conventional mortgages. The American Bankers Assn. and the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks July 11 opposed the new corporation and recommended instead the elimination of interest rate limitations on Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages.

July 14-18 -- President J. Orlando Ogle of the National Housing Conference urged rejection of the Administration's proposals to reduce Federal participation in the

urban renewal program. Mayors Robert F. Wagner of New York (D), Louis C. Miriani of Detroit and P. Kenneth Peterson (R) of Minneapolis urged an increase in the Federal contribution to the urban renewal program from two-thirds as provided in S 4035 to 80 percent of the cost. President Eisenhower has proposed a 50 percent cut.

Nels G. Severin, president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, and Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, July 16 and 17 urged Congress to liberalize Government housing aid.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. spokesman George W. West Sr. July 18 said his group was opposed to any additional public housing construction. He urged that Federal funds for urban renewal be confined to no more than \$200 million in fiscal 1959.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 23 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 13523) to authorize Federal construction, operation and maintenance of the \$160 million Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project in Colorado. The action was taken on a 19-4 vote with Republican Reps. Craig Hosmer (Calif.), John R. Pillion (N.Y.), James B. Utt (Calif.) and J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.) voting against the bill.

The project is designed to divert water from the Colorado River Basin to the Arkansas River Basin and to regulate flows in the Arkansas basin to provide supplemental irrigation water, flood control, electric power, municipal and industrial water and other benefits to the Arkansas valley in Colorado. The project was approved by the Senate in 1954, 1956 and 1957, but the House twice -- in 1954 and 1956 -- rejected rules for consideration of the measure. (1957 Almanac p. 624)

The Committee rejected amendments by Utt to require Colorado to limit the diversion of water to 20 percent of Colorado's share of the Colorado River and to permit other states to sue during construction if they felt their water rights were being impaired.

ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

ACTION -- July 18 released a report (S Rept 1855) on the extent to which private enforcement of antitrust laws has protected small business from unfair competition. Private enforcement refers to the right of a businessman to sue for triple damages when he believes he has suffered economic loss through another company's violation of the antitrust laws.

The report said the Justice Department had terminated 83 percent of all antitrust cases instituted in 1957 by consent decree and questioned whether, "on careful balance, consent decrees fully serve the public interest...." It said that such decrees prevented small businesses, damaged by unfair competition of giant corporations, from recovering treble damages as authorized by law and also discouraged private businesses from trying to prosecute antitrust charges.

The report concluded with legislative recommendations which urged: enactment of S 3079 to permit institution of actions for violations of the Robinson-Patman Act; enactment of S 721 which would amend the Clayton Act to provide for faster enforcement of cease and desist orders issued by the Federal Trade Commission; and legislation to declare that private antitrust actions are impressed with a substantial public interest. (Weekly Report p. 913)

PASSPORT POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On an Administration bill (S 4110) to overturn the Supreme Court's decision in the Rockwell Kent passport case. (Weekly Report p. 911)

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court June 16 ruled that Congress had never given the State Department power to withhold passports from individuals because of their beliefs or associations and therefore that the department could not question passport applicants about Communist party membership. A bill (S 4110) introduced July 8 by Committee Chairman Theodore Francis Green (DR,I.) at the Administration's request would in effect restore the practices struck down by the Court. S 4110 would permit the State Department to withhold passports from any person wanting to travel to an area where the department said the United States could not protect its citizens; or from anyone whose travel abroad would, in the department's opinion, seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign relations or imperil national security. Activities in furtherance of the international Communist movement, including Communist party membership, during the 10 years before application would be one criterion for determining an applicant's eligibility for a passport.

TESTIMONY -- July 16 -- Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy, in a prepared statement said S 4110 was necessary to give the Government the right to prevent travel of Communist couriers and others whose presence abroad might damage the United States or retard its foreign policy. He said the Court's decision had nullified that right and predicted that many Communists and fellow-travelers would shortly feel an "urge" to travel. He said a free government needed "the means to defend itself against what amounts to an international conspiracy to destroy those very individual liberties emphasized by some of the opponents of any control of the passport privilege."

Murphy said the bill contained safeguards against abuses by the State Department by providing for hearings and appeal when applications were rejected. He said the bill would not give the State Department power "to deny passports to persons whose sole activity abroad would be to voice their own opinions and, should they be so inclined, criticize our foreign policy." Murphy's testimony was broken off by a call from the State Department directing him to leave immediately on a "trouble shooting" assignment in Lebanon. (Weekly Report p. 930)

July 17 -- Hearings were cancelled when Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) filed a standing objection to giving the Committee permission to meet while the Senate was in session. Under Senate rules, unanimous consent for such permission is required. Morse said S 4110, which he presumed was drafted by Murphy and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was an "illegal, unconstitutional house of legislative ill-fame...in violation of the elemental principles of due process of law. Under this bill, the courts would not have available to them the unrecorded, secret evidence the Secretary of State would use in denying a passport."

July 21 -- Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Americans for Democratic Action, said S 4110 denied due process, was unconstitutional and placed the burden of proof of eligibility to receive a passport on the applicant. He said the State Department's passport practices in the 10 years preceding the Supreme Court's June 16 decision had hurt U.S. prestige.

Chairman John S. Toll of the University of Maryland Department of Physics, speaking for the Federation of American Scientists, said S 4110 would restrict the travel of scientists and work "a stifling effect upon the scientific advance and growth of knowledge."

David Rein, National Lawyers Guild, said Congress should wait at least six months before acting.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 15 -- Democratic Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Dennis M. Chavez (N.M.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Morse, Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) introduced a bill (S 4137) to bar the State Department in peacetime from preventing the travel abroad of anyone except persons under sentence or indictment or wanted for a crime.

July 24 -- The Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee issued a 98-page study, "Communist Passport Frauds," listing methods by which persons with Communist records had obtained passports fraudulently before the Court's June 16 ruling. The study said, "Those who assail our vital passport security regulations fail to recognize the grave peril" of the United States.

SWITCHBLADE KNIVES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 23 ordered reported a House-passed bill (HR 12850) to prohibit the introduction or the manufacture for introduction into interstate commerce of switchblade knives. The bill was passed by the House June 26. (Weekly Report p. 853)

The Committee acted after hearing testimony by New York State Supreme Court Justice John E. Cone and other members of the New York Committee to Ban Teen-Age Weapons. Cone said more than 1.2 million switchblade and gravity knives were being sold each year, "principally to youth." He said New York and 11 other states had banned such knives, but "we are stymied by Federal laws which permit teen-agers to obtain them through mail order houses."

ECONOMIC SITUATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

ACTION -- July 22 released the monthly report entitled "Economic Indicators" for July 1958. Preliminary estimates as prepared for the report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers put the gross national product at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$428 billion in the April-June quarter, as compared with \$425.8 billion in the January-March quarter. Other figures in the report showed that personal income rose to \$351.8 billion in June, an increase of \$1.9 billion over the total personal income for May, and unemployment increased in June to 5.4 million, while total employment increased by 900,000, which was slightly less than is usual during June. (Weekly Report p. 911)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 18 -- The House Appropriations Committee, in a report on the fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 13450 -- H Rept 2221), predicted that average insured employment would rise from 2,225,000 in fiscal 1958 to 2.9 million in fiscal 1959. It said that insured unemployment would be about 3.5 million in 1959 as compared with 3,334,200 in 1958. In the report, the Committee said it failed "to see the optimism" in forecasts of a drop in unemployment during fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 960)

(For Committee Briefs, see p. 973)

CQ Senate Votes 132, 134 through 137.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Votes Three-Year Extension of Reciprocal Trade Program; Bars Congressional Veto of President's Escape-Clause Rulings

132. HR 12591. Senate Committee version of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, Clark (D Pa.) amendment to make permanent the reciprocal trade program. Rejected 4-85 (D 4-41; R 0-44), July 17, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 955)

134. HR 12591. Johnson (D Texas) amendment to delete a section providing that a Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause findings shall not take effect unless it is approved within 90 days by a majority vote of both the House and Senate. Accepted 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9), July 22, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 955)

135. HR 12591. Payne (R Maine) amendment to provide that Congress may override the President's disapproval of a Tariff Commission recommendation within 60 days by a majority vote of each chamber. Rejected 34-57 (D 8-36; R 26-21), July 22, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 955)

136. HR 12591. Magnuson (D Wash.) amendment to provide that the Tariff Commission may be by-passed in any investigation of proposed import quotas on agricultural products in order to refer the case to the Agriculture Department for study. Rejected 44-46 (D 27-17; R 17-29), July 22, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 955)

137. HR 12591. Passage of the bill. Passed 72-16 (D 36-6; R 36-10), July 22, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 955)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

| TOTAL | | | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Vote No. | 132 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | Vote No. | 132 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | Vote No. | 132 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 |
| Yea | 4 | 53 | 34 | 44 | 72 | Yea | 4 | 27 | 8 | 27 | 36 | Yea | 0 | 36 | 26 | 17 | 36 |
| Nay | 85 | 27 | 57 | 46 | 16 | Nay | 41 | 18 | 35 | 17 | 6 | Nay | 44 | 9 | 21 | 29 | 10 |

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| ALABAMA | | | | | | IOWA | | | | | | NEBRASKA | | | | | | RHODE ISLAND | | | | | |
| Hill | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Hickenlooper | N | Y | N | N | Y | Curtis | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Green | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| Sparkman | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Martin | N | Y | N | N | Y | Hruska | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Pastore | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | KANSAS | | | | | | NEVADA | | | | | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | |
| Hayden | N | N | N | Y | Y | Carlson | N | Y | N | N | Y | Bible | N | N | Y | Y | N | Johnston | N | N | Y | Y | N |
| Goldwater | N | N | Y | Y | N | Schoeppel | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Malone | N | N | Y | N | N | Thurmond | N | N | Y | Y | N |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | | KENTUCKY | | | | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | |
| Fulbright | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Cooper | N | Y | N | N | Y | Bridges | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | Case | N | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| McClellan | N | N | N | ? | ? | Morton | N | Y | N | N | Y | Cotton | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Mundt | N | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | LOUISIANA | | | | | | NEW JERSEY | | | | | | TENNESSEE | | | | | |
| Knowland | N | Y | N | N | Y | Ellender | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Case | N | Y | N | N | Y | Gore | ? | Y | N | N | Y |
| Kuchel | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Long | N | N | N | Y | Y | Smith | N | Y | N | N | Y | Kefauver | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| COLORADO | | | | | | MAINE | | | | | | NEW MEXICO | | | | | | TEXAS | | | | | |
| Carroll | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Payne | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Anderson | ? | N | Y | N | Y | Yarborough | ? | ? | ? | ? | ✓ |
| Allott | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Smith | N | N | Y | N | Y | Chavez | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Johnson | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | MARYLAND | | | | | | NEW YORK | | | | | | UTAH | | | | | |
| Bush | N | Y | N | N | Y | Beall | N | Y | N | N | Y | Ives | N | Y | N | N | Y | Bennett | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Purtell | N | Y | N | N | Y | Butler | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Javits | N | Y | N | N | Y | Watkins | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| DELAWARE | | | | | | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | VERMONT | | | | | |
| Frear | N | N | N | N | Y | Kennedy | N | ‡ | - | - | ‡ | Ervin | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Aiken | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Williams | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Saltonstall | N | Y | N | N | Y | Jordan | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Flanders | N | Y | N | X | ‡ |
| FLORIDA | | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | VIRGINIA | | | | | |
| Holland | N | ✓ | - | ✓ | ‡ | McNamara | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Langer | N | Y | N | Y | N | Byrd | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| Smathers | N | N | N | Y | Y | Potter | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Young | - | X | Y | Y | N | Robertson | N | Y | N | N | Y |
| GEORGIA | | | | | | MINNESOTA | | | | | | OHIO | | | | | | WASHINGTON | | | | | |
| Russell | N | N | Y | Y | N | Humphrey | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Lausche | N | Y | N | N | Y | Jackson | N | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Talmadge | N | N | Y | Y | N | Thye | N | Y | N | N | Y | Bricker | N | ? | Y | Y | Y | Magnuson | N | N | N | Y | Y |
| IDAHO | | | | | | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | | |
| Church | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Eastland | N | Y | N | N | Y | Kerr | N | N | Y | N | N | Hoblitzell | N | N | Y | N | N |
| Duorsbak | N | N | Y | Y | N | Stennis | N | Y | N | N | Y | Monroney | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Revercomb | N | N | Y | N | N |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | | MISSOURI | | | | | | OREGON | | | | | | WISCONSIN | | | | | |
| Douglas | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Hennings | N | ‡ | - | ? | ‡ | Morse | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Proxmire | N | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Dirksen | N | Y | N | N | Y | Symington | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Neuberger | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Wiley | N | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| INDIANA | | | | | | MONTANA | | | | | | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | WYOMING | | | | | |
| Capehart | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Mansfield | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Clark | Y | Y | N | N | Y | O'Mahoney | N | N | N | Y | X |
| Jenner | N | N | Y | Y | N | Murray | - | N | - | Y | ‡ | Martin | N | Y | N | N | Y | Barrett | - | N | Y | Y | N |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 133, 138 through 140.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Sends Defense Reorganization Plan Bill to Conference, Asks World Loan Agency, Approves Extension of Wool Act

133. HR 12541. Senate version of the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. Passage of the bill. Passed 80-0 (D 40-0; R 40-0), July 18, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 957)

138. S Res 264. Expressing the Senate's wish for a Cabinet committee study of a proposed International Development Assn. as an affiliate of the World Bank. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to provide for a study of all existing international loan agencies. Rejected 40-47 (D 4-38; R 36-9), July 23, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 958)

139. S Res 264. Adoption of the Monroney (D Okla.) resolution. Adopted 62-25 (D 39-3; R 23-22), July 23, 1958. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 958)

140. S 4071. Farm Program. Young (R N.D.) amendment adding to the bill a four-year extension of the Wool Act of 1954, providing subsidy payments to wool producers. Agreed to 67-9 (D 33-3; R 34-6), July 24, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 959)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

| TOTAL | | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Vote No. | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 | Vote No. | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 | Vote No. | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| Yea | 80 | 40 | 62 | 67 | Yea | 40 | 4 | 39 | 33 | Yea | 40 | 36 | 23 | 34 |
| Nay | 0 | 47 | 25 | 9 | Nay | 0 | 38 | 3 | 3 | Nay | 0 | 9 | 22 | 6 |

| | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 | | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 | | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 | | 133 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ALABAMA | | | | | IOWA | | | | | NEBRASKA | | | | | RHODE ISLAND | | | | |
| Hill | Y | N | Y | Y | Hickenlooper | Y | Y | N | Y | Curtis | Y | Y | N | Y | Green | Y | N | Y | ‡ |
| Sparkman | Y | N | Y | Y | Martin | Y | Y | N | Y | Hruska | Y | Y | N | Y | Pastore | Y | N | Y | Y |
| ARIZONA | | | | | KANSAS | | | | | NEVADA | | | | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | |
| Hayden | Y | N | Y | Y | Carlson | Y | N | Y | Y | Bible | Y | N | Y | Y | Johnston | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Goldwater | Y | Y | N | Y | Schoeppel | Y | Y | N | Y | Malone | Y | Y | N | Y | Thurmond | Y | Y | N | Y |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | KENTUCKY | | | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | |
| Fulbright | Y | N | Y | ‡ | Cooper | Y | Y | Y | Y | Bridges | Y | Y | N | Y | Case | Y | N | Y | ‡ |
| McClellan | Y | ? | ? | ? | Morton | Y | Y | Y | ‡ | Cotton | ‡ | Y | N | N | Mundt | Y | Y | N | Y |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | LOUISIANA | | | | | NEW JERSEY | | | | | TENNESSEE | | | | |
| Knowland | Y | Y | N | Y | Ellender | Y | Y | N | Y | Case | Y | N | Y | Y | Gore | ‡ | - | ‡ | ‡ |
| Kuchel | Y | Y | Y | Y | Long | Y | N | Y | Y | Smith | ‡ | N | Y | ✓ | Kefauver | Y | N | Y | Y |
| COLORADO | | | | | MAINE | | | | | NEW MEXICO | | | | | TEXAS | | | | |
| Carroll | ‡ | N | Y | Y | Payne | ‡ | Y | Y | Y | Anderson | ‡ | N | Y | Y | Yarborough | ‡ | - | ‡ | ‡ |
| Allott | ‡ | Y | Y | Y | Smith | Y | Y | Y | Y | Chavez | Y | N | Y | Y | Johnson | Y | N | Y | Y |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | MARYLAND | | | | | NEW YORK | | | | | UTAH | | | | |
| Bush | Y | N | Y | ? | Beall | Y | Y | Y | N | Ives | Y | Y | Y | N | Bennett | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Purtell | Y | Y | Y | Y | Butler | Y | Y | N | N | Javits | Y | Y | Y | Y | Watkins | Y | Y | N | Y |
| DELAWARE | | | | | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | VERMONT | | | | |
| Frear | Y | - | ‡ | X | Kennedy | ‡ | X | ‡ | ‡ | Ervin | Y | N | Y | Y | Aiken | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Williams | Y | Y | N | N | Saltonstall | Y | Y | Y | Y | Jordan | Y | N | Y | Y | Flanders | ‡ | N | Y | ? |
| FLORIDA | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Holland | ‡ | - | ‡ | ✓ | McNamara | Y | N | Y | Y | Langer | Y | N | N | Y | Byrd | ‡ | Y | N | ? |
| Smathers | Y | N | Y | ‡ | Potter | ‡ | Y | Y | ? | Young | Y | Y | N | Y | Robertson | Y | N | Y | Y |
| GEORGIA | | | | | MINNESOTA | | | | | OHIO | | | | | WASHINGTON | | | | |
| Russell | Y | N | Y | Y | Humphrey | Y | N | Y | Y | Lausche | ‡ | Y | Y | N | Jackson | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Talmadge | Y | N | Y | Y | Thye | Y | Y | Y | Y | Bricker | Y | Y | N | Y | Magnuson | Y | N | Y | Y |
| IDAHO | | | | | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Church | Y | N | Y | Y | Eastland | Y | N | Y | Y | Kerr | Y | N | Y | Y | Hobbs | Y | ✓ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Dworsbak | Y | Y | N | Y | Stennis | Y | N | Y | Y | Monroney | Y | N | Y | Y | Revercomb | Y | ? | ? | Y |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | MISSOURI | | | | | OREGON | | | | | WISCONSIN | | | | |
| Douglas | Y | N | Y | N | Hennings | Y | - | ‡ | ‡ | Morse | Y | N | Y | Y | Proxmire | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Dirksen | Y | Y | Y | Y | Symington | Y | N | Y | Y | Neuberger | Y | N | Y | Y | Wiley | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| INDIANA | | | | | MONTANA | | | | | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | WYOMING | | | | |
| Capehart | ‡ | Y | N | N | Mansfield | Y | N | Y | Y | Clark | Y | N | Y | N | O'Mahoney | ‡ | N | Y | ‡ |
| Jenner | Y | Y | N | Y | Murray | ‡ | N | Y | ‡ | Martin | Y | Y | N | Y | Barrett | Y | Y | N | Y |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

DEMOCRATS START WASHINGTON CLUB

The National Capital Democratic Club, which started as an informal luncheon gathering of former White House staff members in the Truman Administration, now has 700 members and a new headquarters in the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington. Charles S. Murphy, founder of the Club, attributes a recent spurt in membership to general optimism among Democrats about the coming election and to the Club's larger new headquarters.

The Club is one of the fastest growing political clubs in the nation. It was incorporated in August, 1956. Because so many club members were involved in the 1956 campaign, however, it did not get formally underway until December, 1956. Murphy, a Washington attorney who was Truman's special White House counsel, was the first president of the Club, serving from December, 1956, until June 30, 1958. Henry H. Fowler, a Washington attorney who was director of the Office of Defense Mobilization from 1952-53, took over the presidency June 30. Under the Club's by-laws, presidents are limited to two one-year terms.

Other officers include Dean Acheson, Washington attorney who was Truman's Secretary of State, first vice president; H. W. Brawley, executive director of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, second vice president. William M. Rigdon, former assistant White House Naval Aide, and Martin L. Friedman, former member of Truman's White House staff, were reelected secretary and treasurer respectively. Jesse M. Donaldson, Truman's Postmaster General, served as first vice president, and Acheson as second vice president during the year and one-half that Murphy was Club president.

Similar to GOP Club

The National Capital Democratic Club is the counterpart to the 1141-member Republican Capitol Hill Club, which has maintained a Capitol Hill clubhouse since January, 1952. Murphy told Congressional Quarterly that his Club also planned to have some day a clubhouse on Capitol Hill like that maintained by the Republicans, as well as a downtown headquarters. The Republicans have an old residence a few blocks from the Capitol.

"The Republicans' Capitol Hill Club served as an example for us," Murphy said. "Although I do not normally boost Republicans, I think their Capitol Hill Club is a fine thing for them to have."

The National Capital Democratic Club "just grew like Topsy," according to Murphy. After the Truman Administration ended in January, 1953, "three or four of us who had been on the White House staff began having lunch together, usually at the Lafayette Hotel here in Washington," Murphy said. They include Murphy, David D. Lloyd and David H. Stowe, former White House administrative assistants, and David E. Bell, who has been Murphy's assistant at the White House. As time went on, the numbers of Democrats attending the informal luncheons increased. First the Lafayette Hotel set up a table in a special room when 12 to 15 attended the luncheons. Then the Woman's

National Democratic Club in Downtown Washington offered a dining room to the group when from 40 to 50 "out-of-office" Democrats were attending the luncheons.

"About three years ago we began thinking in terms of a Club with our own headquarters," Murphy said. Ten men formed an organizing committee, including himself, Friedman, Stowe, Lloyd, Donaldson, Brawley, H. Duwayne Kreager, formerly executive officer with ODM, Donald S. Dawson, former Truman White House administrative assistant, Eben A. Ayers, former assistant White House press secretary, and Robert M. Moore of the Democratic National Committee.

Truman Honorary President

The organizing committee asked former President Harry S. Truman to be an honorary member and honorary president of the Club. He agreed. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas), Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956, and Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were asked to be honorary members, and they accepted. Then the organizing committee sent out letters to 400 prominent Democrats asking them if they would like to become members of the new club. There was an enthusiastic response. The Club leased headquarters in Washington's Hamilton hotel in October, 1956, and opened its doors in December, 1956.

"The theory of the club is that it is a convenient and congenial meeting place for Democrats," Murphy said. It is non-segregated and open to women. Its luncheon meetings are informal and are not held on any regular day. The officers hope, however, ultimately to have regular weekly or bi-weekly luncheon meetings with "name" speakers, as the Woman's National Democratic Club does.

Membership is open to Democrats in good standing, but only men may vote and hold office. There are, according to Murphy, about 400 resident members, who are Democratic men living within 25 miles of Washington, D.C. The Club has about 200 non-resident members -- Democratic men living outside of the District of Columbia. There are about 50 Senators and Representatives, both men and women, who are Club members. The Club has about 50 associate members, including wives of some of the active members, members of the Woman's National Democratic Club, and a select group of 25 Democratic women who have been particularly active in the party. The Club has seven honorary members, including those already mentioned and Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), President pro-tem of the Senate.

The entrance fee for resident and non-resident members is \$30. Annual dues are \$48 for resident members, \$24 for non-resident, Congressional and most associate members. Honorary members are not required to pay either an entrance fee or dues, and no entrance fee is charged Congressional members and most associate members.

ELECTORAL ODDITIES

The old adage, "They never come back," supposedly applies to politics and sports, but American history contains many examples to the contrary. This quiz tests your knowledge of unusual elections. Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--True or false: No man ever has served in Congress after serving as President?

A--False. John Quincy Adams was President from 1825-29, then served in the House from 1831-48. Andrew Johnson was President from 1865-69, then Senator from Tennessee (1875).

2. Q--Only three Presidential candidates have lost an election despite winning the most popular votes. Name one.

A--Andrew Jackson (1824), Samuel J. Tilden (1876) and Grover Cleveland (1888) each won the most popular votes but failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes. The 1824 election was decided by the House, which chose John Quincy Adams as President; Rutherford B. Hayes (1876) and Benjamin Harrison (1888) won the majority of electoral votes even though Tilden and Cleveland had more popular votes.

3. Q--Which of the following men were elected President after being defeated in an earlier contest: (a) Jackson; (b) John Quincy Adams; (c) Thomas Jefferson; (c) William Henry Harrison?

A--All of them. One other President, Grover Cleveland, also was elected (1892) after earlier defeat.

4. Q--Seven men have run for the Presidency three times as candidates of major parties. All but two have been elected at least once. Can you name one of the two?

A--Henry Clay (1824, 1832, 1844) and William Jennings Bryan (1896, 1900, 1908). In addition, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran (and won) four times; Cleveland ran three times, won twice; Jefferson ran three times, won twice; Jackson ran three times, won twice; and John Quincy Adams ran three times, won once.

5. Q--A man who narrowly missed being elected President later was charged with murder and treason. He was (a) Aaron Burr; (b) George B. McClellan; (c) Jefferson Davis; (d) James B. Blaine?

A--(a). In 1801 Burr and Jefferson each had 73 electoral votes, sending the election to the House, the House elected Jefferson on the 36th ballot and Burr became Vice President. In July 1804 Burr mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in a duel, was charged with murder by a coroner's jury but escaped and later returned to serve the rest of his term in office. In 1807 he was tried for treason for attempting to form an independent republic in the Southwest, but was acquitted.

6. Q--Only one man in this century has served in Congress after serving as Vice President. Name the man.

A--Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) was Vice President from 1949-53, Senator from 1955-56. Other Vice Presidents who later served in Congress: John C. Calhoun, John C. Breckinridge, Hannibal Hamlin.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- July 28 -- LAKE MICHIGAN WATER DIVERSION, Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subc.
 July 29 -- RENEGOTIATION ACT, House Ways and Means.
 July 29-31 -- COMMUNISM IN THE SOUTH, House Un-American Activities, Atlanta, Ga.
 Aug. 4 -- JAMES HOFFA TESTIMONY, Senate Select Labor-Management.
 Sept. 3-5 -- COMMUNISM IN NEW JERSEY, House Un-American Activities. (postponed from Aug. 12-14).

Primaries and Conventions

- July 29 -- Arkansas primaries.
 Aug. 5 -- Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia primaries.
 Aug. 7 -- Tennessee primaries.
 Aug. 12 -- Idaho primaries, Arkansas run-off primaries, New York district primaries.
 Aug. 19 -- Wyoming primaries.
 Aug. 23 -- Louisiana primaries.
 Aug. 25, 26 -- New York convention (state-wide candidates only).
 Aug. 26 -- Mississippi primaries.

Other Events

- July 27-29 -- INTERNATIONAL APPLE ASSN. INC., 64th annual convention, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

- Aug. 4-8 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO) convention, San Jose, Calif.
 Aug. 5-8 -- SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES VISIT TO BRAZIL.
 Aug. 24-30 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF LETTER CARRIERS (AFL-CIO), convention, San Francisco, Calif.
 Aug. 25-30 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS, (AFL-CIO), 30th annual convention, Boston, Mass.
 Aug. 28 -- NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING, sponsored by Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference, Denver, Colo.
 Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1958 annual conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.
 Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Sept. 29-Oct. 1 -- NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.
 Oct. 9 -- ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, Ohio Republican convention, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oct. 11-15 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 38th annual convention, Shrine Auditorium and Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Oct. 14-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, Women's Conference on Housing, Washington, D.C.
 Nov. 17-19 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, 45th national convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress.

| Agency | Requested | HOUSE | | SENATE | | Final |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Committee | Passed | Committee | Passed | |
| Agriculture (HR 11767) | \$ 3,320,888,539 | \$ 3,216,988,539 | \$ 3,216,988,539 | \$ 3,207,973,039 | \$ 3,207,973,039 | \$ 3,191,875,539 |
| Commerce (HR 12540) | 982,721,000 | 917,140,000 | 949,892,000 | 1,012,886,000 | 1,012,886,000 | 971,214,000 |
| Defense (HR 12738) | 38,196,947,000 | 38,310,561,000 | 38,409,561,000 | 40,032,811,000 | | |
| District of Columbia (HR 12948) | | | | | | |
| Federal Payment | 27,660,600 | 22,860,600 | 22,860,600 | 24,360,600 | 24,360,600 | |
| District Payment | (215,153,500) | (203,276,100) | (203,276,100) | (206,211,814) | (206,211,814) | |
| Executive Offices (HR 10589) | 15,814,870 | 15,558,870 | 15,558,870 | 14,954,870 | 14,954,870 | 15,679,870 |
| Independent Offices (HR 11574) | 5,922,343,500 | 6,549,920,900 | 6,549,920,900 | 6,137,248,900 | 6,108,242,900 | |
| Interior (HR 10746) | 414,484,600 | 413,145,600 | 413,145,600 | 488,939,950 | 489,916,950 | 459,675,950 |
| Labor-HEW (HR 11645) | 2,973,737,181 | 2,961,862,181 | 2,967,955,581 | 3,204,382,581 | 3,205,382,581 | |
| Legislative (HR 13066) | 97,910,499 | 96,942,113 | 96,942,113 | 123,320,419 | 123,320,419 | |
| Public Works (HR 12858) | 1,076,016,000 | 1,074,117,200 | 1,077,827,200 | 1,159,915,835 | 1,159,915,835 | |
| State-Justice- | | | | | | |
| Judiciary (HR 12428) | 589,215,011 | 570,722,613 | 570,722,613 | 588,717,113 | 588,717,113 | 577,904,113 |
| Treasury- | | | | | | |
| Post Office (HR 11085) | 4,121,969,000 | 4,100,608,000 | 4,108,108,000 | 4,108,108,000 | 4,108,108,000 | 4,108,108,000 |
| TOTAL | \$57,739,707,800 | \$58,250,427,616 | \$58,399,483,016 | \$60,103,618,307 | | |

* There was also \$7.9 billion requested for interest payments on the national debt for which a fixed authorization exists.

A 13th bill, the Mutual Security Appropriation (HR 13192), must be passed but is not a "regular" bill as it requires annual authorization. For it, the Administration requested \$3,950,092,500; the House July 2 approved \$3,078,092,500. The First Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 (HR 13450) was passed by the House July 22 and appropriated \$3,131,844,797. The Administration requested \$3,226,315,440.



Commandments Heeded A docile Congress, perhaps influenced by the Mideast crisis, fell in line with two of the "four commandments" President Eisenhower laid down for it June 6. The Senate overruled its Finance Committee and voted a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program containing most of the authority the Administration asked. And the President's defense reorganization plan was sent to the White House in a form that received Mr. Eisenhower's blessing. He said that "except in relatively minor respects, the bill adequately meets" his recommendations. (Page 955, 957)

Barter Bickering

Warned by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson that inaction would lower farm income, the House July 23 passed a one-year extension of the surplus disposal law (PL 480). Written into the House bill was a directive to resume the barter of farm surpluses for strategic and other materials -- a program opposed by the President on the grounds that it cuts down U.S. cash sales. The Senate knocked out a similar mandatory barter provision, on a close roll call, so the issue will be settled in a conference committee. The two houses are agreed another \$1.5 billion worth of farm surplus should be sold next year. (Page 956)

Boating Safety

The House passed a bill to encourage the states to register and number motorboats in the interests of safety despite the warnings of a Florida legislator that the result would be "more disgusted, disgruntled, mad Americans" than Congress ever before created "by a so-called minor bill." The bill was supported by the Coast Guard, boating organizations and state officials. (Page 960)

Committee Action

It's in the committee rooms that Congressmen dig their spurs into legislative issues. During the week committees were occupied with these important issues: labor welfare fund control legislation, social security pension increases, the Administration's minerals price stabilization program, civil rights, labor racketeering, the Raylaine Mills case, the passport issue, the Federal housing program. (Pages 973-978)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Reciprocal trade, page 979; defense reorganization, world loan agency, wool act extension, page 980.

Happy Democrats

Democrats who have been out of office for five years are getting weel-heeled again. A group of "out-of-office" Democrats -- former staff members in the Truman administration -- who started informal luncheon get-togethers in Washington in 1953 now have an active 700-member club, with a new headquarters in Washington's fashionable Sheraton-Carlton Hotel. (Page 981)

Rio Meeting

With U.S. eyes focused on the Middle East, little notice is being given to the week-long meeting in Rio de Janeiro, which began July 24, of the 69-year-old Interparliamentary Union. Yet this conference of legislators from 54 nations is certain to witness heated -- and possibly influential -- debate over the latest international crisis. This, at least, is the view of the handful of Senators and Representatives willing to leave Washington during the adjournment rush to attend the Rio meeting. Rep. Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) heads the U.S. delegation. (Page 962)

No Goldfine

Bernard Goldfine is the forgotten man in the Maine election campaign. Both parties are maintaining official silence on the acknowledged friendship between Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) and the Boston industrialist. Payne received gifts and a loan from Goldfine, but Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D), Payne's election opponent, has made no effort to use that fact against him. Republicans say that if an effort is made to tag Payne with impropriety, it will backfire against the Democrats. So the nip-and-tuck race continues, with both sides ignoring what, nationally, was supposed to be hot campaign material. (Page 964)